The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

The Grecian Lover and his Bride.

He kiss'd his bride—the bloom upon her cheek
Was fresh as that which spring's young flowers disclose;
She look'd all love, but ah! she could not speak;
Tears choak'd her words as they to utt'rance rose.

They had not long been wedded—but one moon
Had rose, since he had clasp'd her as a wife;
And she did weep and cling to him, for soon
He must abandon love for battle strife.

Around his neck she hung, all innocence and love,
Yet tho' she wept, she asked him not to stay;
For when the war-trump sounded, then she strove
To check her sighs, and cry "my love away."

It sounded—"Hark, she cried, the war alarms,
These girlish tear-drops must no longer flow;
I am a Grecian's bride—now must thy arms
Relinquish love to battle with the foe.

"Hence to the contest love—'tis honour calls,
Thou'lt soon be with the dying and the dead;
And he who nobly in the battle falls,
Sleeps in a gory, but a glorious bed.

"Crush the vile modern—shall his banners wave
O'er Greece, the soil that once was nobly free,
Sooner would I, a woman, seek the grave,
Or share the dangers of the war with thee.

"May Mars protect thee—yet if thou should'st die,
And life will then lose all its charms for me;
Swift to the field thy Sp r.a then will hie,
And on the wild lay down, to die by thee.

"But no—beyond reason are my senses led—
A Grecian daughter should for Greeia live;
And if you fall, Arestes—when thou'rt dead,
Then nobly to revenge thee, I will strive."

They parted—and the black and beaming eyes
Of the fair bride, were dim'd not by a tear;
But her young bosom heav'd with tender sighs,
That whisper'd comfort to her soldier's ear.

Long did the battle rage—and when 'twas o'er
The noble bride to meet her lover tried;
His country conquer'd, but he was no more—
Arestes nobly in the fight had died.

Now on his shield, as in the days of yore,
The fallen heroes of old Greece were borne;
His brother soldiers young Arestes bore,
As sadly they from battle did return.

Sparta beheld them—"Ha!" she wildly cried,
"That shield, 'twas his, it speaks a tale of woe!
It says my hero has in battle died—
Oh! heroes, pardon me—but tears will flow.

"The time will offer—I shall grasp revenge,
By that dear form doom'd to an early grave;
I swear thy death, Arestes, to avenge;
The crescent banner floats not o'er thy grave."

Arrayed in armour, soon the widow bride
Spur'd her proud charger—to the field did fly;
Again she rous'd by those who nobly died,
In Grecia's cause to gain revenge or die.

Once more victorious were her country's arms—
Admiring ages will the story tell,
Of the brave girl who dar'd the wars alarms;
Who, nobly fighting, for free Grecia fell.

SELIM.

NOTE.—It is a fact that in the present century a Greek girl, named Sparta, was in the Grecian ranks in a soldier's dress.

FAREWELL.

You my, alas! You'll think no more
Of the sweet dreams that fill'd your brain,
That all your cherish'd hopes are o'er,
You will not see my smile again;

Ah! that same smile continual plays,
For you alone this heart doth beat,
For you alone in fondness prays,
And weeps that we should coldly meet.

Oh, if your heart could beat as fond
As her's so oft you treat with scorn,
No cause should rive the tender bond,
You now have so unkindly torn.

You may find one whose blushing smile,
To gain you'll think an envied bliss;
But tho' her charms may cheer awhile,
Her heart can never love like this.

Think not I wish to sway your heart,
Or warp its feelings to my will;
No, I disdain the guise of art,
Candour, alone, my heart shall fill.

Adieu! and may you never feel
The pangs that rack my lonely breast;
Such dreams as o'er your slumbers steal,
I ne'er shall know till death gives rest;

And when the chords of life shall sever,
Broken by fondness too sincere,
You'll think on her who's gone forever,
And drop a tributary tear.

February 15th, 1825. ELIZABETH M.

THE FRUITFUL TREE.

Behold yonder tree which hangs over the river,
Whose waters refresh both the branches and root;
It bends as if gratitude hailed the great Giver;
Its leaves shall not fade, and in season there's fruit.

The wild winds of winter that root up the thorn,
But fix it the firmer and deeper in earth;
The buds on its branches shall welcome the morn,
And offer to heaven their innocent mirth.

No lightning shall blast it, no thunder shall shake,
No worm at the root shall destroy its fair pride:
Its leaves a cool shadow in summer shall make,
And its roots shall rejoice in the calm flowing tide.

Like this tree, is the christian: his solid foundation
No tempest shall tear, no whirlwind shall shock;
'Mid the ebbing of joy and the flow of vexation,
Unmoved he abides, for he's fixed on a rock.

And his is the fruit which the hungry refreshes,
He walks not with sinners—with scorners ne'er dwells,
They curse, but he prays; and his humble prayer blesses:
He succours the wretched in misery's cells.

When the wicked are borne like the chaff on the gale,
He is firm like the mountain pine, nursed amid storms;
With contentment he dwells in humility's vale,
And gratitude's feeling his bosom still warms.

Oh! there is a river which waters his dwelling;
Its source is immortal, from heaven it flows;
And pure is its taste, all its streams far excelling,
For it brightens his joys, and it sweetens his woes.

MARCUS.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HAPPINESS.

Happiness, "our being's end and aim," where art thou to be found? In the gay circles of fashion I have sought thee—I have wooed thee in books, and in study—I have courted thy presence in the sequestered retreats of retirement, and in the *history* of public life: every plan which fancy could devise, or ingenuity execute, or wealth accomplish, has been in operation for the promotion of my pleasure.—I once trod the path of virtue, in which I was educated, but, yielding to allurements, indulged in improper and dissipating gratifications. This has been my course of life; but what has been the sum of my happiness? What is the summit of the happiness of man? Experience it, young man, in the desire of, and striving after, perfection, and in unpretending truth recount its joys. Thou perhaps hast often experienced unalloyed pleasure, but how short lived, and invariably followed by a corresponding depression. For the purpose of cool reflection, retire for a short time in privacy—lay aside thy cares, and, abstracted from worldly and ordinary thought, revolve in the inmost recess of thy mind the subject of time, the comparative duration of it and eternity—place thyself, in imagination, on the verge of the grave; standing there, look back on the past—how dim a spot is thy life in the ocean of eternity! How like a dream in the vista of ages is human existence! How trifling appears the glory to be won! How valueless the world and its opinion. Recall thy present situation and pursuit—art thou thirsting for military glory? What satisfaction, when life's close draws near, that thou hast slain thy enemy, and, conquering, worn on thy brow the laurels of victory? Art thou in pursuit of literary distinction, what a small recompence will it prove for anxious days and restless nights, breathless expectations of public applause, or grief and disappointment at public censure? Is political fame the object of thy ambition?—how trifling a reward for the sacrifice of private happiness—for a life of anxious and unwearied solicitude, with no time for the interchange of peaceful and private sympathies—no relish for the joys of domestic life—no space for the cultivation of friendly virtues, when the heart is filled with the hostile feelings of political adversaries, and drowned in the vortex of political commotion and public care. For all this privation, how unsatisfactory a requital—a few years of posthumous renown! There is a pleasure, but no value, in the anticipation of having one's name reiterated and remembered by countless unborn ages. The name of Homer has withstood the ravages of time, and will last in the enduring monument of his song. But what is his gain?—A poem is placed in our hands to peruse, with the almost unmeaning dyssillable and "unmeaning sound" of Homer attached as its author. Let me not be considered as insensible to the worth of spirited exertions in noble, benevolent, and useful enterprise—as unfriendly to the cultivation of literature, philosophy, and the fine arts—of a generous and disinterested regard for the public and our country. My object is to place in its true light the vanity and trifling worth of worldly fame; as we are born, so do we go out of the world, alike equal in regard to any positive preference which our earthly pre-eminence may have given us. We are all kings and peasants, rich and poor, reduced by one universal leveller to the same state—any acquirements, other than of virtue, will not give one candidate for eternal happiness preference to another.

I believe that self is the source of happiness—that calmness and reflection, and a due and lively sense of the goodness of Providence, would soften the asperities of life, and qualify the heart for virtuous impressions. With these resources of happiness, and reason as our guide of conduct, we should feel a more cheering certitude, and be better prepared for that future blissful state of existence, promised to all who shall early seek its author.

"'Tis sweet to think, that on our eyes
A lovelier clime shall yet arise;
That we shall wake from sorrow's dream,
Beside a pure and living stream."

In this world, however, "virtue carries its own reward;" but when interest and ambition take the helm, and direct the course of life through the rocks and storms of political existence, there is little satisfaction. At the end of the voyage we may look back and exclaim, with Israel's great and glorious King, "all is vanity." SENEX.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

IRASCIBILITY.

The man who takes pleasure in observing the world, and endeavouring to discover the secret springs of action which pervade it, must be sensibly struck with the great prevalence of that despoiler of social happiness, irascibility, a vice so generally pervading society, that we are unable to say who is exempt from at least its occasional attacks; but, as its subjects are much more commonly found among the ignorant and pedantic, the meanly covetous and licentious, than among characters of an opposite impression, he will not find great difficulty in discovering the obscure feelings of which it is merely the consequence—the secret mass of conceit and self-sufficiency of which it is only the scintillation. It requires not much reflection to trace it to its source, but its end and progression involve a multiplicity of events, rendered dangerous and uncertain in their operation, as much by the disposition with which they are encountered, as by their own character and natural tendency.

The irascible man, unable to bear reproof or honest advice, becomes to his friends an alien, to his family a petty tyrant, at whose appearance joy flies, sociability vanishes, and all the warmer feelings of the human heart are frozen by the necessity of cold circumspection—he is regarded by its members as a creature devoid of humanity, an obdurate cynic, and an incorrigible despot, whom eventually they have become incapable of regarding with any other feelings than those of fear or horror, indignation or contempt. Thus he is left an actor on the "world's mighty stage," without friends, or the disposition to procure them—he is accessible only to those who flatter him, feed his vanity, inflate him with pride, or gratify his arrogance—he is left a prey to the most worthless part of the community—his companions, either abject parasites or ingenious villains, whose sole incentive is interest, or the desire of adding one more to their ignominious number; creatures who will forsake him when his friends are exhausted, or his virtue (if he ever possessed any) is bankrupt; who will leave him a "poor solitary being," with all the miseries of life staring him in the face, aggravated by an accusing conscience—then, and not till then, he discovers the error of his ways: that he has been abusing the blessings of his Creator, and tossing from him that little happiness which he might have enjoyed; that he has to reform, to begin a new life, or drag out an ignoble existence in poverty and repentance, with the galling reflection that his own misconduct hath caused his ruin. PHILOCLES.

FLOR SILIN,

OR, THE VIRTUES OF A RUSSIAN PEASANT.

(From Russian Tales, by Karamsin.)

It is impossible, even at this distant period, to reflect without horror on the miseries of that year, known, on the Lower Wolga, by the name of the Famine Year. I remember the summer—the scorching heats of which had dried up all the fields: and the droughts had no relief but from the tears of the ruined farmer. I remember the cold comfortless autumn—and the despairing rustics crowding round their empty farms, with folded arms and sorrowful countenances, pondering on their misery; instead of rejoicing, as usual, at the golden harvest. I remember the winter which succeeded—and I reflect, with agony, on the miseries it brought with it. Whole families left their homes, to become beggars on the highway;—at night, the canopy of heaven served them as their only shelter from the piercing winds and bitter frosts. To describe these scenes, would be to harrow the feelings of my readers; therefore to my tale.

In those days I lived on an estate not far from Simbirsk; and, though but a child, I have not forgotten the impression made on my mind by the general calamity.

In a village adjoining, lived Flor Silin, a poor laboring peasant; a man remarkable for his assiduity and the skill and judgment with which he cultivated his lands. He was blessed with abundant crops; and his means being larger than his wants, his granaries, even at this time, were full of corn. The dry year coming on, had beggared all the village except himself.—Here was an opportunity to grow rich! Mark how Flor Silin acted. Having called the poorest of his neighbours about him, he addressed them in the following manner:—

"My friends, you want corn for your subsistence! God has blessed me with abundance: assist in the threshing out a quantity, and each of you take what he wants for his family."

The peasants were amazed at this unexampled generosity: for sordid propensities exist in the village as well as in the populous city.

The fame of Flor Silin's benevolence having reached other villages, the famished inhabitants presented themselves before him, and begged for corn.

The good creature received them as brothers; and, while his store remained, afforded relief to all.

At length, his wife, seeing no end to the generosity of his noble spirit, reminded him how necessary it would be to think on their own wants, and hold his lavish hand before it was too late.

'It is written in the scriptures,' said he, 'Give, and it shall be given unto you.'

The following year Providence listened to the prayers of the poor, and the harvest was abundant. The peasants who had been saved from starving by Flor Silin, now gathered round him:

'Behold,' said they, 'the corn you lent us! You saved our wives and children; we should have been famished but for you. May God reward you! He only can. All we have to give, is our corn and grateful thanks.'

'I want no corn at present, my good neighbours; my harvest has exceeded all my expectations. For the rest, thank Heaven: I have been but an humble instrument.'

They urged him in vain. 'No! (said he) I shall not accept your corn. If you have superfluities, share them among your poor neighbours, who, being unable to sow their fields last autumn, are still in want. Let us assist *them*, my dear friends! The Almighty will bless us for it.'

'Yes,' replied the grateful peasants, 'our poor neighbors shall have this corn. They shall know that it is to you they owe this timely succour, and join to teach their children the debt of gratitude due to your benevolent heart.'

Silin raised his tearful eyes to heaven.

An angel might have envied him his feelings.

At another time, fourteen farm-houses were burnt down in an adjacent village. To each sufferer, Silin sent two roubles and a sithe.

Some time after, a like misfortune happened at another village: it was entirely consumed; and the inhabitants, reduced to the last degree of misery, had recourse to Silin. But his former benevolence had impoverished his means: he had no money to assist them.—What was to be done! 'Stop,' said he, suddenly recollecting himself, 'Here is a horse; I do not actually want him; take and sell him.'

He set at liberty two female slaves whom he bought in the name of the lord of the manor; educated them as his own daughters; and, when they married, gave them a handsome dowry.

As long as thou continuest, noble Silin, to inhabit this world, so long will thy life be spent in acts of generosity and benevolence towards thy fellow-creatures. And, when thou hast exchanged this for a better life, the recording angel shall proclaim thy virtues in heaven; the Almighty will place thee high above kings and princes; and thou wilt still be the friend of the comfortless, and a father to the poor and indigent on earth. If ever I revisit that country of which thou art the ornament, I shall approach thy cot with reverence, and render homage to thy virtues; but, if thy minister of peace shall have removed thee into bliss, I will visit thy grave, sprinkle it with my tears, and place a stone upon the spot, on which, with my own hand, I will write: *Here rest the bones of a noble man.*

HAPPY RESULT OF A HURRICANE.

EXTRACTED FROM LAWSON'S LECTURES.

The plains in which Lima, the capital city of Peru, is placed, are the most beautiful in the world. They are of vast extent, reaching from the foot of the Andes or the Cordelier Mountains, to the sea; and are covered with groves of olive trees, oranges and citrons, watered by many streams, one of the principal among which, washing the walls of Lima, falls into the ocean of Callao, in which latter place is laid the scene of the ensuing history.

To this city Don Juan de Mendoza had come over with his father from Old Spain, yet an infant. The father having borne many noble employments in Peru, died much esteemed and honored, rather than rich. This young gentleman had in early youth conceived a very strong passion for Donna Cornelia di Perez, daughter to a very wealthy merchant, who dwelt in the city of Callao, at that time the best port in the whole western world.

But although the young lady, who was reputed the most accomplished person in the Indies, returned his affection, yet he met with an insuperable difficulty in the avarice, and inflexible temper of the father, who, preferring wealth to every other consideration, absolutely refused his consent. At length, the unfortunate lover saw himself under a necessity of returning to his native country, the most miserable of mankind, torn away forever from all that he held most dear.

He was on board in the port of Callao, the ship ready to sail for Spain, the wind fair, the crew all employed, the passengers rejoicing in the expectation of seeing again the place of their nativity. Amid the shouts and acclamations with which the whole bay resounded, Mendoza sat upon the deck alone, overwhelmed with sorrow, beholding those towers in which he had left the only person who could have made him happy, whom he was never more to behold, while a thousand tender and melancholy thoughts possessed his mind.

In the mean time the serenity of the sky is disturbed; sudden flashes of lightning dart across, which increasing, fill the whole air with flames. A noise is heard from the bowels of the earth, at first low rumbling, but growing louder, and soon exceeding the roaring of the most violent thunder. This was instantly followed by a trembling of the earth: the first shocks were of short duration. The sea seemed to be thrown up into the sky, the arch of heaven to bend downwards, the Cordeliers, the highest mountains of America, shook and roared with unutterable noises, sending forth from their bursting sides, rivers of flame, and throwing up immense rocks.—The houses, arsenals, and churches of Callao tottered from side to side, and at last tumbled upon the heads of the inhabitants.

Those who had not perished in this manner, you might see of every age and sex, rushing into the streets and public roads, to escape from the like ruins. But even there was no safety: the whole earth was in motion, nor was the ocean less disturbed; the ships in the harbor were some of them swallowed up in the waves, some dashed on the rocks, many thrown several miles up into the land. The whole town of Callao, late so flourishing, filled with half the wealth of the Indies, disappeared, being partly engulphed, partly carried away in explosion by minerals bursting from the entrails of the earth. Vast quantities of rich spoils of furniture and precious goods, were afterwards taken up floating, some leagues off at sea. In the midst of this astonishing confusion, Mendoza was perhaps the sole human creature unconcerned for himself. He beheld the whole tremendous scene from the ship's deck, frightened only for the destruction falling on his beloved Cornelia.—He saw and mourned her fate, as unavoidable, little rejoicing at his own safety, since life was now become a burthen.

After the space of an hour this terrible hurricane ended; the earth regained her stability, the sky its calmness. He then beheld, close to the stern of his ship, floating upon an olive tree, to a bough of which she clung, one in the dress of a female. He was touched with compassion; he ran to her relief, he found her yet breathing, and raised her up: how unspeakable was his astonishment, when he beheld in his arms his beloved, his lamented Cornelia! the manner of whose miraculous deliverance is thus recorded.

In this universal wreck, as it were of nature, in which the elements of earth and water had changed their places, fishes were borne up into the midland, trees, houses and men into the deep. It happened that this fair one was hurried into the sea, together with the tree, to which, in the beginning of the commotion, she had clung, and was thrown up by the side of the vessel wherein her Mendoza was, which was one of the few that rode out the amazing tempest. I cannot paint to you the emotions of his mind, the joy, the amazement, the gratitude, the tenderness—words cannot express them. Happy pair! the interposition of Providence in your favor was too visible to dispute your being at last united forever.—Thrice happy Mendoza, how wonderfully was thy constancy crowned—thy merit rewarded. Lo, the wind is fair! haste, bear with thee to thy native Spain this inestimable prize.

Return, no less justly triumphant, than did formerly the illustrious Cortez, loaded with the spoils of Montezuma, the treasures of a newly discovered world.

NEWSPAPERS

Are the best and surest civilizers of a country. They contain within themselves not only the elements of knowledge, but the inducements to learn. There is no one so ignorant, as not to learn from them something. It seems impossible that any people, within whose reach good newspapers can be brought, can resist the temptation to letters. In America, where alone the thing has been tried, a native, unable to read, cannot be found. It is thus that the miscellaneous character of a newspaper makes it more valuable than if it contained political occurrences and political dissertations. The understandings of its readers are led on by degrees, from the simplest domestic occurrences to those which affect their remotest interest or appeal to their noblest sympathies; from the overturning of a coach to the overturning of an empire. It is impossible that a man, however narrow may be his views, can cast about in such a mass of information, for that which particularly concerns his own objects or pursuits, without stumbling on something which enlarges his ideas, or exercises his reason. It is necessary to have seen a people among whom newspapers have not penetrated, to know the mass of mischievous prejudices which these productions instantly and necessarily dissipate. We may instance the belief in witchcraft, and the rage which, on the approach of scarcity, was formerly directed against all the dealers in provisions. No man, accustomed to watch the state of crops and markets, the speculations on the adequacy or deficiency of supply, can, for a moment, suppose that scarcity or plenty depends upon the bakers or millers of his district, or that violence towards them can produce any other than a bad effect. This is an example of the general effect of newspapers. The instruction is conveyed, not by the direct inculcation of opinions, but by the habit of looking beyond the narrow circle of a man's personal observation to the results of a more enlarged view. A newspaper is, in fact, the instrument which enables an individual to avail himself of the experience of the whole community.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

"The rays of beauty may dazzle our eyes for a moment, like a solar beam, but if the mind be not affected, they fade as the sun declines beneath the western cloud; and when this fascination, that once so sweetly captivated our senses has lost its attractions, we shall find but a faint impression of what once was lovely remaining. But he whose sensibility has been excited by the charms of intellectual beauty, whose desires are sincere, pure and disinterested, may never fear that the prospect which hope has painted will be darkened by the gloomy shades of disappointment and discontent. Even if his expectations be not realized, the unsuccessful lover has the consolation of reflecting that the object of his wishes conferred honour upon his selection: and the approbation of an honest conscience will cheer his sorrow and mitigate his despair."

Neatness and taste are peculiarly ornamental to the female character. In a female, particularly, they well deserve the name of virtues; for without them, whatever may be her excellencies, she has none that will be honored or acknowledged. A woman may be industrious and economical; she may possess a well cultivated and richly furnished mind; but destitute of neatness and taste, she depresses rather than elevates the character of her sex, and poisons, instead of purifying, the fountain of domestic and public happiness. Whatever a misinformed piety may judge, true piety, well informed, is the nurse of every personal and social virtue. Religion has not unfrequently lost her pure and benignant influence, by needlessly arraying herself against all those personal accomplishments, which, though not the first, constitute one of the appropriate and important duties of the female sex. You may discover a neatness and taste in the very mind of a praiseworthy woman, be her condition in life ever so humble. You shall see them interwoven with her thoughts, expressions, and conduct, and giving a cast to every thing she is, and every thing she does. Her manners will partake largely of these excellent qualities, and in every respect be the emanation of a neat and polished mind, and a well cultivated and benevolent heart. Equally removed from that affectation of softness, which is disgustful and nauseous, and that intrepidity which sets at defiance the maxims of ordinary discretion, they will be modest, pleasing and dignified, with the natural and unstudied expression of that cautious delicacy, which is the best guardian of female reputation. Her dress should obviously accord with the same mental cultivation and refinement. Comfort, neatness and taste ought always to distinguish it. And the same neatness and taste which ought to be discoverable in a lady's person, ought to be seen in her family, her residence, her furniture, and that, whether it be ample and rich, or scanty and poor. There is a degree of these virtues which ought to pervade a woman's entire sphere, and without which, society would degenerate into the barbarism and violence of the dark ages. And hence this elevation of character is always one of the effects of Christianity upon barbarous nations. It is a sad misconception that the law of God excludes every thing that is refined or ornamental, and restricts human enjoyments merely to what is necessary to human subsistence. Coarse and depraved indeed, would be that society in which there is nothing for the ease and conveniences of life. So long as mankind have a social as well as a moral nature, the cultivation of an elevated and refined spirit in the female sex, deserves a place among her obvious excellencies.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

INTEMPERANCE.

Ah! who is this, with bloated cheek,
With swollen eye and tottering frame—
Whose wild and burning looks bespeak
A very wretch, devoid of shame.

'Tis he who, lost to every sense
Of virtue, happiness, and fame,
Has suffer'd vile intemperance
To waste his health and blast his name.

A few short years have roll'd away
Since he was health and virtue's child;
His presence sought by all the gay—
His hours with smiling peace beguil'd.

He was his parents' hope and joy;
On him was centred all their love—
And fondly they all means employ
To make him meet for Heav'n above.

But ah! the base, bewitching art
Of false companions drown'd the sense,
And now he in pale horror starts—
The victim of intemperance.

CHARLES.

HAVE I COME TO THIS?"

How painful must be the reflections of a young man, who has enjoyed the privileges of society, moral instruction and faithful admonition, to find himself arrested in his wicked career by the arm of justice, and about to receive the penalty of the law for his crimes, while comparing his past advantages with the present circumstances. Indeed he may well say, "*Have I come to this?*"

This is not altogether an imaginary case.—It so happened that the writer of this was present when several convicts arrived at one of our State Penitentiaries. Among the number was a young man, of about the age of twenty-four years, of good appearance, and well dressed. On going into the prison, he involuntarily exclaimed, "*Have I come to this?*" "Alas! too late to avoid the punishment justly due him for his crimes. What instruction such a scene and such language is calculated to afford to youth. It should teach them to obey the first commandment, with a promise to avoid vain company; and, in a word to remember their Creator in the days of their youth. And a parent who possesses a deep interest in the welfare of a son just entering upon the scenes of active life; who knows the evil propensities of the natural heart, and the exposedness of youth to the snares of the world, a scene like this must occasion a degree of anxious solicitude, lest on some future day he may have occasion to hear from that son the melancholy reflection, "*Have I come to this?*"

Wine bibbers.—I hate to see a man suck in four bottles at a sitting, only to shew how nearly he resembles a sponge.

COLLECTANEA.

——For shame!——
Get up, sweet slug-a-bed, and see
The dew bespangled herb and tree;
Each flower has wept, and bowed toward the east,
Above an hour since; yet thou art not drest;
Nay, not so much as out of bed.
When all the birds have matins said,
And sung their thankful hymns—'tis sin—
Nay, profanation to keep in,
When, as a thousand virgins on this day
Rise sooner than the lark, to fetch in May.

HERRICK.

Whoever is found in bed after 6 o'clock, from May day to Michaelmas, cannot in any conscience expect to be free from some ailment or other, dependent on relaxed nerves, stuffed lungs, disordered bile or impaired digestion. We can do nothing for you—absolutely nothing—if you do not rise early—except we drug you with draughts, a luxury which the indolent morning-sleeper must prepare himself to purchase dearly. We give him joy of his choice—bid him good bye—and, springing out into the sunny air, we gather health from every breeze, and become young again among the glittering May-dew, and the laughing May-flowers. "What a luxury do the sons of sloth lose!" says Hervey in his flowery reflections on a Flower Garden.

"Little, ah, little, is the sluggard sensible how great a pleasure he foregoes for the least felt of all animal gratifications;" yet wonderful it is that this drowsy indulgence is persisted in by thousands, till their nerves are stewed and unstrung, and feebleness and disease have become their inseparable companions for life. Be persuaded, make an effort to shake off the pernicious habit—"Go forth," as king Solomon says, "to the fields—lodge in the villages—*get up early* to the vineyards—see if the vine flourish and whether the tender grape appears; mark the budding flowers—listen to the joyous birds—in a word, cultivate rural pleasures, and health and vigor will, we promise you, most certainly follow.

THE WATERFALLS OF TIVOLI.

"From these hollow dripping rocks, on the very brink of the impetuous torrent, which almost laves our feet as it foams along, we look up to the thundering cataracts above us, almost deafened with their ceaseless roar—and look down into the shuddering unseen depths of that dark abyss, which yawns beneath to swallow up the foaming waters.

"Never shall I forget the view from the Syren's Cave. The tremendous cataracts above—the fearful gulph below—the depth of which our shuddering sight vainly seeks to fathom; the roar, the rage, the strife of the maddening waters, impelled onward as if by an irresistible destiny, to their terrific doom; the narrow step that separates us from their sweeping fury, hovering as we stand on the brink of perdition. No!—Words can never speak its sublimity!

"To me a mighty cataract has always seemed the most sublime of all the terrors of nature. There is something in its continuity, and its unabating rage, which strikes our souls with awe and wonder. All things else in nature change and perish—and all that are the most fraught with force and power, are the most evanescent, except this. The tempests of the ocean pass away—the thunder-storm endures but for a time—the dread hurricane is soon at rest—the volcano's red streams of liquid fire grow cold, and are extinguished—and the earthquake itself, that shakes the foundations of the earth and swallows up whole nations in its yawning womb, is but the convulsion of a day. But we behold the ceaseless fall of that torrent, which has held on its raging course from the beginning of time, and will continue to its close—which knows no rest, no change—by night and by day—in storm and in sunshine—the same in every moment of the past and the future—yesterday, to-day, and forever."

Sentiment.—There is a most noble sentiment in the play of Pizarro, when the centinel, who had refused a bribe, is vanquished by his own feelings and allows Rolla to enter into the cell of Alonzo. Oh! holy nature, thou dost never plead in vain. There is not of our earth a creature bearing form and life, human or savage, native of the forest or the air, around whose parent bosom thou hast not a cord entwined, of power to tie them to their offspring's claims, and at thy will to draw them back to thee. On iron pinions borne, the blood-stained vulture cleaves the storm, yet is the plumage closest to her heart soft as the eygnet's down, and o'er her unfledged brood the murmuring ring-dove sits not more gently.

Charming is the social hour, when solidity of judgment is enlivened by brilliancy of wit, and the lively sallies of imagination by a sweet interchange of pensive gravity. Ease, freedom, and the unstudied effusion of the sentiments which naturally arise in cultivated minds, form a delightful recreation, and disposes the mind for its serious employments with new alacrity. But there prevails among (at present,) many persons, a taste for low and noisy mirth—which totally precludes all delicacy of sentiment, all exercise of reason and invention—and almost degrades us to the level of those ludicrous animals, whom nature has made so wonderfully expert in the art of mimickry. Noise and laughter are but meagre food for the mind—and however pleased people may *appear*, they commonly retire from the company, in which these have found the only entertainment, with an unsatisfied and uneasy vacuity—with disgust and disagreeable reflections.

Adventures of a Pound of Cotton.

The following history of a pound weight of manufactured cotton, will show the importance of trade to the country in a very conspicuous manner. The wool came from the East Indies to London; from London it went to Lancashire, where it was manufactured into yarn; from Manchester it was sent to Paisley where it was woven; it was next sent to Ayrshire, where it was tambored; afterwards it was conveyed to Dumbarton, where it was

bands-wed, and again returned to Paisley, when it was sent to a distant part of the country of Renfrew to be bleached, and was returned to Paisley, whence it was sent to Glasgow, and was finished, and from Glasgow was sent by coach to London. It is difficult to ascertain precisely the time taken to bring this article to market, but it may be pretty near the truth to reckon it three years from the time it was packed in India, until in cloth it arrived at the merchant's warehouse in London, whither it must have been conveyed at least ten thousand miles by sea, and nine hundred and twenty by land, and contributed to reward no less than one hundred and fifty people, whose services were necessary in the carriage and manufacture of this small quantity of cotton, and by which the value has been advanced two thousand per cent.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES

OCCASIONED BY THE LOSS AT SEA, OF

MR. CLAYTON WALKER.

He sung of the sea—of the wild-raging storm,
And the vessel that rocked on the wave;
Of the Genius of Death, when he laid the lov'd form
Of the seaman, adown in his grave.

He went to the sea, and the tempest arose,
And he knew all its horrors in truth;
In the midst of the billows his eye-lids did close,
And the waters roll over the youth.

In the fables of old, of the nymphs we may read,
Who dwelt in the deep ocean cells;
That they shrouded the dead with the velvet sea-weed,
And deck'd off his tomb with their shells.

But the bards of antiquity saw not the light,
And they knew not the truths of our day;
But fancy, when seamen were lost, would delight
To picture the scenes where they lay.

We hope that when storms were abroad in the sky,
And ocean was raging beneath,
To the God of the tempest he lifted his cry,
And smiled in the region of death.

And oh! if a thought of his friends, in that hour,
And the comforts of home, crossed his mind—
We hope that the spirit from high had the power,
To cheer him, and make him resigned.

His harp shall be heard again, never, oh never!
It sank in its own native sea:
The hopes of his youth-time are blighted forever,
And chained is the pulse that was free.

ALONZO.

MEXICO.

A Mexican paper, *Aquila Mexicana*, of the 23 June, contains an account of Mr. Poinsett's formal reception as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, by the President of the Mexican Union. The ceremonial was the same as that which had been adopted the day before, in regard to the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Ward. The public audience was attended by the Foreign Ministers, the Secretaries of the Government, and deputations from the ecclesiastical, civil and military authorities; and the room,—which is very large—was crowded with senators, members of Congress, and respectable inhabitants of the Mexican capital. After the credentials of the American minister had been presented and read, he delivered an address, *in Spanish*, of which the following is a translation:

"*Most Excellent Sir*—In presenting to your Excellency the credentials which have just been read, it affords me the highest satisfaction to place them in the hands of a person so distinguished, not only for his heroic efforts in the cause of the independence of his country, but for his devoted attachment to civil liberty.

"The United States of America recognize the right which every nation possesses, to adopt the form of government it may judge best adapted to its circumstances, and most likely to secure the happiness of its people. It cannot, however, be denied, that they regarded with deep interest the political movements of this country, and the final decision of the Mexican people. It is with unfeigned satisfaction, that they have seen the only free government that borders on them, erect itself into a sister republic, and it has been peculiarly flattering to them, that it should have made choice of a Federal Constitution so similar to their own. They ardently hope, that it may contribute in an equal degree to the prosperity of the people it governs.

"The principles upon which the right of independence has been maintained in these countries, are not only identical with those upon which that of the United States of America was asserted and achieved, but rest upon the same imperishable foundation—the sovereignty of the people and the unalienable rights of man. To a cause reposing upon such a basis, the people of the United States could not be indifferent. From the first dawning of the independence of these States, their sympathies have been, with great unanimity and constancy, enlisted in its favor; they have watched its struggles and vicissitudes with intense interest, and have rejoiced like brothers in its successful termination. The sentiments of the Government of the United States of America have been in perfect harmony with those of their people, and their political course such as was prescribed by their relative duties to all parties. At an early period of the struggle between Spain and her colonies, they considered it in the light of a civil war, in which both parties were entitled to equal rights. They have never ceased, by their negotiations, to exert their influence with Spain and the other nations of Europe in favor of the American States; and have frequently represented to the former the policy of concluding a peace with her late colonies.

"As soon as it appeared that Spain had no longer any prospect of maintaining her dominion over these countries, and that they had established governments of their own, and within a year after Mexico had declared her independence, the United States acknowledged it by a solemn act, which passed their Congress with unexampled unanimity. They have since declared that they would not regard with indifference any attempt on the part of the powers of Europe to wrest it from them. In this act of recognition, they took the lead of the whole civilized world, and gave an example which has since been followed by the freest government of Europe, and which, by this act, has shown itself to be the most magnanimous.

"It is by no means my intention, in this recapitulation of the course of policy pursued towards these countries by the United States of America, to boast of services rendered, or to solicit any favors in return. The United States will require no privileges for their citizens from this government, which they will not be willing on their part to accord to the citizens of Mexico. They wish only to see the friendly relations between the two countries so extended and harmonized as to promote the welfare of both; and that the first foundation of the permanent future intercourse between them should be laid in principles not only benevolent and liberal in themselves, but consistent with the policy and interests of both governments.

"The President of the United States of America has confided to me full powers to conclude treaties of limits and of commerce, and I cannot but gratulate myself in having been chosen by him to form the first political relations between two sister republics, which, from their position, their policy, and their mutual interests, must forever be united in the strictest bonds of friendship."

To the foregoing discourse, the President of the Mexican States, made a reply, of which the subjoined is a version.

"*Most Excellent Sir*—Two nations fortunately contiguous, find themselves still more nearly united now, by the liberty which they enjoy, the fundamental laws by which they are governed, and by that community of interests, which in the present circumstances of the world, has identified the lot and destinies of North America with the lot and destinies of Mexico.

"This great people (the Mexican) in escaping from their abusing tutelage, have fixed their eyes on the examples of the North; and the memory of the father of American liberty, —of George Washington,—is as grateful to them, as are the names of the heroes who established here, with their blood, the reign of justice, peace and philanthropy.

"I, most excellent sir, in unison with the sentiments of the United Mexican States, felicitate myself, as do all the lovers of American liberty, that the ties are drawn closer and closer between nations that have lifted their fronts, and sustained the rights of the new world with so much dignity.

"There are no limits to the satisfaction which I feel, in recognizing in you the representative of a friendly and sister republic. I beg you to accept the assurance of my highest consideration."

When the President finished, Mr. Poinsett presented his Secretary, and the American Consul General, Mr. Wilcox. "Thus," observes the Mexican paper, "terminated a scene truly grand relatively to both its object and novelty in Mexico."

From the Stamford News—an English Journal.

A Contrast.—John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, is the son of the second President that ever ruled over America, the well known and peaceful successor of Washington, the Numa of the United States: and if we may judge from the principles which he had taken the first occasion of testifying, he is well worthy of the honor which such an elevation confers. The manly plainness and simplicity of the form of his inauguration deserve notice. Think of the childish ceremonies, the idle pageantry, the ridiculous mummeries, the holy oil, the feathers, furs, frippery of a coronation in Europe, contrasted with this dignified scene! At Washington, in the Capitol, Mr. Adams, in a plain suit of black, ascends the Speaker's chair, pronounces his address to his fellow citizens, walks to the table of the Judges, and, on a volume of the laws of the United States, reads his oath of office, and thus the magistrate of a mighty State is installed. 'Look on this picture, and then on that.' If, as Englishmen, we blush at a comparison in one respect, we feel the glow of exultation in another, at the thought of the superior wisdom and truer greatness of that country, which owes, at any rate, its birth to ours. America is the child of England, and is, perhaps, destined to perpetuate the memory of its parent, who should feel nothing like envy and jealousy at the endowments of its illustrious offspring, and still less exhibit any thing like derision at the imperfections of her incipient constitution and policy, whilst here we are submitting to such things as the *six acts*, the *tithe system, a standing army*, and an *enormous taxation*; and our neighbours, the Irish, *to military law and religious persecution*. We even ought to beg of the Americans to forgive our haughty airs of superiority; to forget, while they contemplate with just pride, their well organized navy, that Mr. Canning ever talked of their 'few fir frigates and bits of striped bunting;' he has more occasion than they to regret this piece of flippancy. It was one of those unlucky jokes of his which so often fly back into his face, till he has been ready, we dare say, a hundred times, almost to bite off his tongue for having uttered it. It is high time for that Right Hon. Gentleman to lay aside his ancient situation of jester, and think more of cultivating the statesman-like qualities which he certainly possesses in no ordinary degree.

Letters from the Pacific announce that the island of Chiloe still adheres to Spain. The government of Chili has invited that province to attach itself to the Republic; but the governor in reply, says he has communicated the invitation to the people and taken their sense upon it, and they have determined to adhere to Spain. The governor proceeds to remark "that the governments of Spanish America were feebly organized, and in a state of anarchy, that the cabinets of France and Russia would restore his august monarch to his full powers, and the new world to peace and prosperity." [The Archipelago of Chiloe, is a cluster of islands in a large gulf or bay at the south extremity of Chili. It consists of 27 islands, 23 of which are inhabited. Chiloe, the principal island, is between lat. 42 deg. 13 min. and 43 deg. 47 min. S. and is about 120 miles long. It is separated from the main land by a channel little more than a mile wide.]

Speech of an Indian Chief who assisted in killing General M'Intosh

Brothers!—M'Intosh is dead. He broke the law of the nation—the law which he made himself. His face was turned to the white men, who wish to take our lands from us. His back was to his own people: his ear was shut to the cries of our women and children. His heart was estranged from us.—The words of his talk were deceitful: they came to us like the sickly breeze that flies over the marsh of the great river. The grain of his evil doings was in his hand. The Great Spirit turned away his face from him in anger, that we might take vengeance on him. He fell by the hands of red men, at his own place, in the sight of his women and children. The false men who joined him, fell also with him.

Brothers!—M'Intosh was brave—the deeds of his youth were mighty; but his heart became changed: he spoke in the words of deceitfulness. He walked the crooked paths, which his brethren knew not—paths which led down to death. He deceived us, and we slew him. The land is red with his blood, and with the blood of his friends. Our revenge is satisfied. We bury the hatchet of revenge. Let us obey the Great Spirit, that he may lead his children in the path of their wandering.

Slave Trade.—This horrible traffic in human flesh, so disgraceful to humanity, and so revolting to the best feelings of the heart, we regret to find is still carried on with activity. A letter from Havana, under date of June 28, to the Editor of the New York Advocate, says:—

"The insurrection at Matanzas is put down for the present. How horrible is it, as well as to policy as to humanity, to see the slave trade carried on between this island and Africa. The French brig Cyrus, 134 tons, landed between three and four hundred slaves from Africa in this colony a few days ago.—She is now in port, reporting herself on her arrival in ballast; she came to a house of which a *citizen of the United States* is a partner! What a comment upon a republican creed! A person, once U. S. Consul at Matanzas, was well known to have been recently engaged, and deeply, in the African slave trade!"

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Yesterday afternoon, says a Portsmouth account of the 11th June, the Right Hon. Charles R. Vaughan, Ambassador to the United States of America, embarked on board the Phaeton frigate, Capt. Stuart, under the customary salute, and that ship got under way for New York; but the wind failing, she anchored at the Mother Bank, whence she proceeded this afternoon, with light airs from the S. S. E.

The same account adds, that the Dutch corvette Pallas, Capt. Rysk, sailed on Wednesday with his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, for Falmouth, whence she will proceed to the United States.

At the King's Drawing Room, June 9, Mr. John Adams Smith was presented by Mr. Canning, on being appointed Charge d'Affairs of the United States. The royal assent was, on the 10th, given to more than ninety bills, that had passed the two houses of Parliament.

The Rev. Abraham Rees, D. D. editor of the Cyclopædia, &c. died in London on the 9th of June, in the 82d year of his age.

Mr. Green, the Æronsut, had made his thirty-second aerial ascent, accompanied by Miss Stocks, the young lady, who some time since ascended with Mr. Harris, from London, and fell with him from a great elevation, in consequence of the sudden escape of gas from the balloon.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hume presented a petition, from Crail, (Scotland,) to prevent the immolation of widows in the East Indies. Not less than 3,400 widows had been returned during the last year, as having sacrificed themselves on the dead bodies of their husbands, in the single province of Bengal; but the real number might be estimated at 10,000!

It is stated in a London paper, that the Rev. Dr. Wait of St. John's College, Cambridge, has undertaken to translate two or three additional volumes of Arabians Nights' Entertainment, from the Arabian Manuscripts in the public library of that University.

The London Times of June 3, contains the following notice of the departure of the American Minister: "On Wednesday, Mr. Rush, who has been, for the last seven years, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the British Court, embarked with his lady and family, for New York. Mr. Rush, during his long and important mission to this country, has had the gratification to secure himself the unqualified esteem of both governments."

Robert Shipper completed at Southampton, his Herculean task (the greatest ever undertaken) of walking 52 miles for 30 successive days.

The pilot balloon sent up by Messrs. Green, previous to their ascension at New Castle, fell at Red Chesters, about 25 miles from New Castle, on a bank side, and rolled into a brook, where it was burst by the country people pelting it with stones, under the error that it was some portentous being come among them with a mischievous design.

The Regents of the University of New-York have granted to each of the Academies in that State, a rain guage and a thermometer, that observations on the temperature of the atmosphere, and the quantity of rain, may be made, and published in different parts of the State.

The controversy of Junius was about to be revived by Mr. George Coventry, who is re-asserting the claims of Lord George Sackville.

Lady M. Morgan had put an end to her existence, by strangling herself with a cambric handkerchief, during temporary derangement.

Clements, the proprietor of the London Morning Chronicle, had to pay by verdict against him in the Court of King's Bench, on Monday, £60 to his next door neighbor, in compensation for the nuisance of the steam engine employed to work off the newspaper.

Mr. Elliston had a verdict against him in her Court of King's Bench, damages £80, for assaulting Mr. Poole, a dramatic author. The defendant had called on Elliston at Drury Lane, respecting his name being struck off the free list, when the latter used violent language and kicked him out.

Mr. Gambard, Astronomer at Marseilles, discovered a new comet on the 19th May. The astronomers of Paris observed it for the first time on the 27th.

An Englishman, Sir James Vere, has engaged nine of the principal French painters to execute for him nine very large pictures representing various ceremonies of the anointing of the present king of France at Rheims.

Among other discoveries recently made in the interior of Africa, by Lieut. Clapperton, after successfully exploring the wilds where Mungo Park lost his life, is the Journal, or part of the Journal, of that celebrated traveller, when he last attempted to discover the source of the Niger. This will be an invaluable prize.

The Catholic Association is to be revived, in another shape. The act for its suppression was so loosely framed that it is said it can easily be evaded.

In a recent debate in the British House of Commons, relative to the British settlement at Sierra Leone, Mr. Brougham held the following language, furnishing thus another instance of the egregious ignorance under which British statesmen, even of the highest order, labor in regard to American affairs.

"Happily, the state of Hayti, late St. Domingo, had made such rapid strides in improvement and resources, that it had signified to the government of the United States that it would receive from them all those blacks as citizens, who had proved a source of great embarrassment to those Provinces of the U. States which were overburdened with a black population. By this means the States of Maryland and Carolina had freed themselves of a population of near 6000 blacks, which had extricated America from considerable difficulties, with respect to their resolutions on the subject of the emancipation of their slaves."

In the course of a debate in the British House of Commons on the 27th May, Mr. Brougham, speaking of the finances of the Royal family, said—

"There was the Duke of York, whose income was so far below his expenditure; whose circumstances were so incompetent to support the dignity of his high station; who was so much overwhelmed by debts and embarrassments, that his property was every day subject to execution; who could not go even to a common horse race course without seeing his coach and horses taken from him for debt; and who was so often thrown into difficulties which any private gentleman would think degrading and disgraceful."

In a late debate in the British House of Commons, on a message from the King for an increased provision on account of the infant Duchess of Kent and Duke of Cumberland, Sir I. Coffin, in alluding to some observations that had been made respecting the embarrassed circumstances of the Duke of York, remarked, that he hoped Ministers would soon come down to the House with a message for the payment of his debts. He (Sir. I. Coffin) knew that his Royal Highness owed his tailor 12,000*l.* of which he could not get a shilling—*(A Loud Laugh.)*

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The whole number of tavern licenses granted in the different cities and counties of this commonwealth in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, was 4342. Of these 945 were in the city and county of Philadelphia.

James S. Smith, Jr. Esq. has been elected Cashier of the Southwark Bank, in the room of William Brown, resigned on account of indisposition.

The City Councils have passed a resolution approving of the contemplated Washington Monument, but not approving the laying of the corner stone until sufficient funds are realized to justify going on with the work with a certainty of success.

Last week a labouring white man was laying on the pavement in Gaskill street near Fifth, when a black woman went up and struck him on the skull, and fractured it.—The woman was committed to prison, and the man was taken to the Hospital.

The accounts already published, respecting the prevalence of sickness at Alvarado, we regret to learn are too well confirmed by the recent advices—which state that from twelve to fifteen Americans had died in two days of yellow fever—of these were Mr. Shepherd, agent for Mr. H. Gelston of Baltimore, Mr. George Sharpe of Philadelphia, and others whose names are not known.

At Portland, Mr. G. W. Lafayette gave the following toast:—Yankee doodle—the American tune. The oldest and gayest death-song to despotism.

Drowned in the river Schuylkill, on Wednesday afternoon, the 13th inst. wither he had gone with some friends upon a fishing excursion, Mr. *Joseph Norton*, an intelligent young man of East-town; his remains were taken the same evening to his father's residence, and, on Thursday, decently interred at Radnor church, attended by a numerous concourse of relatives and friends.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society received during the month of June, the sum of $4295 38. The issues from the Depository during the same period were 2966 bibles and 4350 testaments, valued at $3,766 46.

Dr. Percival is engaged in the poetical department of the United States' Literary Gazette, published at Cambridge, (Mass.)

Mr. Daniel Hitner, of Montgomery county, Pa. recently cut and hauled in three thousand four hundred dozen of wheat.

A Dutch ship recently arrived at Havana, has succeeded in beating off a piratical launch with about 20 men on board, when near Matanzas. The captain reserved his fire until the piratical vessel was alongside, when he opened a broadside of musketry upon them, which killed 10 men, and wounded 2 or 3; the wind being light, enabled the remainder to escape.

On one of the western turnpikes, there is a Stage Coach Company, whose inventory in stages, horses, harnesses, &c. amounts to $170,000.

The President of the United States was 58 years of age on the 11th of this month.

Upwards of one thousand emigrants arrived at Montreal the first of this month, in the steamboats Lady Sherbroke and La Prairie.

The income of the Harvard University, at Cambridge, was, in 1824, nearly $46,000.

The income of the University of Pennsylvania is about $13,000.

The second part of the "Tour of General Layette through the United States," was published at Paris on the 9th of May. Honorable notices are now published in the Paris Journals of the attention paid to the General in this country.

The Delaware and Raritan canal company have determined that it is inexpedient to break ground on that work until they can obtain a favorable modification of the "trammels" and restrictions imposed on them by the legislature of Pennsylvania.

Another gang of counterfeiters has been broken up near Stanstead, in Canada. The ringleader is the celebrated Morrel Mogoon, who when last convicted, was pardoned by the governor of Canada. The villains set fire to and burnt the house of a Mr. Clark Wright, who was instrumental in causing there establishment to be broken up.

Mr. Owen, of Lanark, took passage in the ship Canada, which sailed from New York on Saturday. Mr. O. leaves his colony at "Harmony" in a very flourishing state.

A young gentleman of Mount Vernon, Chester county, in this state, has invented a "Spinning Mule" for Cotton, which promises great advantages in the manufactory of that staple of our southern states.

The Dutch frigate Amstel, from Amsterdam, arrived at Curacao on the 27th ultimo, having on board the new Governor General Keyerhoff and suite, besides a number of engineers and military gentlemen.

Messrs. Stanley, Wortley and Denison, the three members of the British Parliament who lately travelled through this country, voted on the great Catholic question in favor of Emancipation. Their names are recorded among the majority of the House of Commons, and it is a proof of their liberal sentiments and good principles.

The French Commissioners in Peru and Chili have been ordered to leave those countries in twenty-four hours, for interfering in concerns of importance. The Commissioner at Chili openly applauded, at the bar of Congress, the cries of the disorderly for dissolving that body.

Extensive quarries of the stone producing the first quality of the lime used to make water cement, have been discovered along the proposed line of the Delaware and Hudson canal, in Ulster county, N. Y.

It is with regret we learn, says the Raleigh (N. C.) Register, that the rain which fell between the 30th ult. and 3d inst. has swollen the water courses to such a degree, that several mills in this vicinity have been washed away.

Mr. Wiley, bookseller, of New York, has in the press, a new novel entitled The Last of the Mohicans, by the author of the Spy, Pioneers, &c.

The Grand Jury for the city of Richmond have recently been engaged in finding bills of indictment against certain individuals for vending lottery tickets contrary to law.

David Patterson, Esq. of Orange county, N. C. lately liberated eleven likely slaves, who have sailed for Liberia.

Captain Green, at Norfolk, in 11 days from Cape Haytien, states, to the editors of the Beacon, that the emigrants were very much dissatisfied with their situation and were anxious to return to the United States.

It is stated that some gentlemen in the state of Ohio, have examined the township lately bestowed on General La Fayette, and have agreed to offer him five hundred thousand dollars for it. This is conclusive evidence that the land has been well located.

A Mrs. Kent, has been committed to prison in Boston, charged with having murdered Margaret Nolen. The blow which caused her death was given with a pair of tongs, just above the left temple.

Twenty-four cases of sudden death occurred in New-York from the 12th to the 15th inst. viz. from Apoplexy 2, Debility 2, Intemperance 2, Delirium 1, Accidents 2, Overheated 6, Drinking cold water eight.

A meeting is called in Pittsburg, to devise means for doing honor to Gov. Clinton, who is expected to be in that city, within a few days. This is but a part of the spirit of internal improvement.

Last week a man below New London Cross Roads was cradling against two, (the working and one resting by turns,)—overcome by the exercise he fell over his scythe, and instantly expired.

The drawing of the Literature Lottery, took place at New-York, on Wednesday. The following are the drawn numbers.

25, 42, 54, 31, 55, 13, 24, 10, 1.

Two prisoners, one a black and the other a white man, escaped from the jail at Norristown, on Monday night. A reward of 50 dollars is offered by the Sheriff for their apprehension.

The late excessive heat is said to have occasioned the death of multitudes of fish in Concord river, Mass. Such an instance, it is stated, occurred in the same place about forty years since.

In Boston on the 12th, 13th and 14th inst. the deaths amounted to 41.

On Monday morning, a Committee of the Association for the commemoration of the landing of William Penn, consisting of Messrs. P. S. Duponceau, R. Peters, jr. J. S. Lewis and John Bacon, their Treasurer, waited on General La Fayette, and presented to him a printed copy, handsomely bound, of their Proceedings and Constitution, which the General cheerfully accepted, and subscribed his name as a member of the Institution, by which he will be numbered among its founders.

A death occurred on Tuesday, under circumstances which will give rise to a judicial investigation. A weaver, a foreigner, in a state of delirium, after playing some mad pranks at his own residence, went to a house he had formerly inhabited in Race street near Twelfth, and assailed the inmates thereof with the most offensive language. The woman of the house provoked beyond endurance, finally seized the shovel and the tongs and beat him with some violence. He was taken to Dr. Snow's, and thence to the Hospital, where he died a few minutes after his arrival.

The schooner United States, Captain Hugg, arrived at Baltimore, from Porto Bello, saw a brig ashore on Carysfort reef, on the 5th of July, which Capt. H. found, on boarding, to be the brig Lima, Capt. Samuel Stoneman, of Philadelphia, 2 days out from Havana. She was bilged, and the cargo floating in her hold. Capt. H. took off five Spanish passengers—the captain and crew remained by the vessel, waiting for wreckers. We understand, that the Lima went ashore, at half past one, A. M. on the 5th inst. and at eleven o'clock the next day, bilged, and filled with water. She belonged to John Morton, of Philadelphia, and had a cargo of Spanish tobacco, segars, dry goods and sugars. Passengers taken from the Lima, Fro. Callejo, J. A. D. Verculla, Miguel Belvian, Jose soto and Y. Alzola.

The duties paid by the Auctioneers of the city of Philadelphia, during the year ending on the first of last month, amounted to 72,513 dollars, 30 cents.

Of which sum Samuel Comly paid	$20,141 36
Joshua Lippincott,	15,404 20
J. Jennings,	13,375 16
John F. Lewis,	10,668 64
Tobias Wagner,	8,481 68
The residue was paid by Messrs. Freeman, Thomas, Wood & Riter,	4,441 96
	75,513 30

Independently of $14,200 paid for Licences, making the Receipts from this source of Revenue, for the year ending with the 31st May, $86,513 30.

Pinckney Stubblefield, a youth 18 years of age, and weighs only 132 pound, rolled a hogshead of tobacco, weighing upwards of 1400 pounds, from Claiborne's Warehouse at Danville, Va. into a wagon, near the door, without any assistance. He was so confident of his powers, that he made a wager of all his "available fund," (his knife,) on the issue. Three or four able bodied men are usually employed to perform the same act.

On Friday of last week, Joseph Burgess, who was sentenced to be hanged by the Superior Court of the law for Prince William county, (Va.) held in October last, for the murder of Charles Gollyhorn, was executed near Brentsville, in the presence of a large number of spectators, who had assembled to witness the scene. He was hardened to the last. While religious exercises were performing at the gallows, he seemed to be totally ignorant of, and indifferent to the whole subject, and sat, during the entire time, marking in the dust on his coffin, with the end of the rope which was tied about his neck.

A pump for one of the Mexican Mining Companies, of one thousand feet in length, has recently been cast at a furnace near Cincinnati, Ohio. The bore is about four inches; and the pump was cast in one hundred detached pieces, of ten feet in length, each. This stupendous pump cost 6 cents per pound, and each piece weighing 1000 pounds, the aggregate cost was $6000. It was taken to New Orleans by the steamboat Mississippi. From New Orleans, it was intended to ship it to some Mexican port, whence it is to be carried in wagons about 300 miles, into the interior. Finally, it will be borne thirty miles up a steep and rugged mountain, on the backs of Indians, to its place of destination. This pump will be worked by steam.

It is said, observes the Knoxville, (Tenn.) Register, of the 20th ult. that on the sinking of the steamboat Eclipse, near Nashville, bales of cotton on board, weighing 400 lbs. when taken out of the water weighed 1600 lbs. A body of water, the size of a bale of cotton, will not weigh 1600 lbs. How then, is it, asks an inquirer, that the same bulk of cotton immersed in water, will weigh more?

The Edwardsville, (Illinois) Spectator of the 14th June last, gives us some particulars of the accident which deprived that State of the valuable life of Mr. Birkbeck. It appears that Mr. B. and his son had attempted to cross a small stream, on his return from Harmony, called Fox river, which was so much swollen by the late rains that it was impassable, without swimming. In attempting to swim it, his horse failed, and they both went down together. The son, in endeavoring to relieve his father, without success, narrowly escaped meeting the same fate. The horse was also drowned.

Last week the scaffolding in front of the third story window of a house erecting in Broadway, New York, gave way and precipitated a bricklayer to the bottom of the area. He fell in a manner to bring him in a sitting posture upon the stone step, and did not break a single bone; but he was internally wounded so that he died in about an hour.—The deceased was a native of England, named Underwood, aged about 40 years.

About the middle of last month, two brothers, both engaged in blowing lime rock, in Lincolnville, Me. at a distance of one mile apart, were injured by the discharge of the powder, within a half an hour of each other. They were injured in such a manner that the difference between the two can hardly be discerned. Their mother, a widow, being from home, while one messenger was relating to her the disaster of her eldest son, was painfully interrupted by another messenger, bringing an account of the misfortune of the younger.

On the 9th inst. at Ithica, N. Y. two little girls aged 3, and 4 years, the only children of Mr. Aaron W. Vanmater, of that town, came to their deaths by being buried in a sand pit, situated near the road, and in which they were probably at play. It is supposed they remained buried in the pit for about two hours, before their melancholy fate was discovered.

A similar accident, happened on Monday of last week, at the same place, Mr. David Luce, aged about 21 years, employed in the brick yard, went to the pit for sand; being gone longer than usual, fears for his safety was excited; and on the other hands repairing to the pit, it was discovered that the sand had caved in upon him. His body was extricated with all possible dispatch—but, too late—life had departed. He was crushed, face downward, and must have been suffocated immediately.

At Lancaster, Ohio, the Fourth of July was celebrated by the commencement of the Grand Canal, destined to connect the Ohio with Lake Erie. The concourse of people was very large. Two spades were delivered by the Canal Commissioners, one into the hands of Governor Morrow of Ohio, and the other into those of Governor Clinton, of New-York, who, standing opposite to each other, went stoutly to work and threw the first shovels full of earth, amidst the plaudits of thousands and the roar of artillery. Governor Clinton made an address, during the whole of which the most respectful silence was observed, and at the conclusion the air resounded with acclamations.

A New Community.—An association of gentlemen in Cincinnati, have purchased a tract of land of upwards of 700 acres, in Greene county, Ohio, including that delightful situation, the *Yellow Springs*, for the purpose of establishing a Community agreeably to the plan of Robert Owen. A constitution has been adopted, and we understand the Community has already commenced operations. It is their intention to make extensive arrangements for the reception of visitors at this noted watering place, which is situated about 64 miles from Cincinnati, and within two or three miles of the picturesque Falls of the Little Miama. The Community is located in a very eligible situation; and no doubt will attract crowds of visitors, as well from curiosity to examine the practical effects of the New System, as to admire the great natural curiosities and beautiful scenery in that vicinity.

The Curacoa Courant contains an extract of a letter from Aguadilla, dated the 15th of June, which gives the particulars of a large fire which broke out there on the evening of the 12th, in a small grocery. Owing to the supineness of the inhabitants the fire spread rapidly, and before it was got under 34 houses were burnt, and 14 pulled down. The amount of property lost is estimated at $400,000.—The military were called out to protect the property and assist in extinguishing the fire, but instead of assisting, they commenced a scene of unexampled robbery, entering stores and stripping them of their contents, &c. The writer of the letter closes by saying—"and if it had not been for a small engine belonging to an individual, and the exertions of the captains and crews of two American vessels lying in the port, God only knows where this fire would have ended."

A letter from Matanzas, dated June 18, states that the whites had quelled the negro insurrection, after a hard engagement, in which both sides fought with desperation.—Seventy or eighty negroes were killed, and the remainder dispersed. Thirteen whites were killed. Among them, we regret to learn, was Captain Samuel Bartlett, formerly of Haverhill (Mass.) One entire family, of the name of Armitage, are among the slain. The letter states that the whites had been incessantly engaged for two days and nights, in patrolling round the different estates, keeping the negroes in awe. Many women and children saved their lives by fleeing to a stone house in the vicinity, which, being incombustible, was more easily defended.

Captain Tying, who has arrived at Boston from Holland, passed the Grand Canal lately cut from the Helder to Amsterdam, and speaks of it in the most favorable terms. Its length is about 72 miles, and its width from 125 to 150 feet. Vessels of common draught can now pass from the New Dieppe to the city, in 36 hours, when formerly they were obliged to unload at the Dieppe, and be subject to great inconveniences and charges.

Green-Room Intelligence.

Mr. Price, the American Manager, is now in London, for the purpose of reinforcing his dramatic troops to that hemisphere. Mr. Price brings the most flattering accounts of the increasing popularity of Miss Lydia Kelly, the sister of the favorite actress, whose talents we hope again to witness when Mr. Arnold commences his summer season at the English Opera House.

The enormous sum of 2000 guineas was offered to Madame Pasta, if she would have engaged to remain in England, and sing at the King's Theatre, exclusively, for the remainder of the season. Her engagement at Paris forced her to depart, and forego the tempting offer.

Master Burke (a child only six years of age,) whose musical and (shall we say it?) theatrical abilities, have made a great sensation in Dublin, and the provincial towns of that country, was soon to make his appearance in the character of Dr. O'Toole, in the Irish Tutor, at the Haymarket Theatre. He is to play 'Robin Adair,' on the violin, and lead the Orchestra in the Overture to Lodoiska.

THE EVE OF BATTLE.

It would be difficult to convey to the mind of an ordinary reader any thing like a correct notion of the state of feeling which takes possession of a man waiting for the commencement of a battle. In the first place, time appears to move upon leaden wings; every minute seems an hour and every hour a day. Then there is a strange commingling of levity and seriousness within him; a levity which prompts him to laugh, he knows not why, and a seriousness which urges him ever and anon, to lift up a mental prayer to the throne of grace. On such occasions, little or no conversation passes. The privates generally lean upon their firelocks, the officers upon their swords; and few words, except monosyllables in reply to questions put, are spoken. On these occasions, too, the faces of the bravest often change their color, and the limbs of the most resolute tremble, not with fear, but with anxiety; whilst watches are consulted; till the individuals who consult them grow absolutely weary of the employment. On the whole it is a situation of a higher excitement, and darker and deeper agitation than any other in human life; nor can he be said to feel all that man is capable of feeling who has not filled it.

Siege of St. Sebastian.

DEATH.

What, sink beneath the terrors of a name!—
Change that, and it will seem a bridal bed,
Above it morning spreads its golden canopy,
And spring adorns it with its fairest wreathes.
In this misjudging world they picture death
A fearful tyrant:—O believe it not,
It is an angel, beautiful as light,
That watches o'er the sorrowing spirit here—
And when its weary pilgrimage is done,
Unbars the gates of everlasting life,
And vanishes forever!

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Ross,"—"D."—"Iel"—"Nebuchadnezzar," and a True Story, shall be given, as room and opportunity occurs.

The lines to "A Flower," we have some suspicion is not original with "Orellia"—we must be assured of its being his, before publishing it as such. The long communication of prose and poetry, we have not yet found time to peruse.

"A Brother Type" gives some hints respecting the manner of introducing objectionable articles when recommended by beauty of style, &c. which are very good; but would it not be preferable to omit, in such cases, both the bane and antidote at once, than run the risk of making the former in its influence superior to the latter?

In the lines "To ——," the two last lines of the last verse are so similar to some lines of Moore's, that, tho' we believe our correspondent might have used the same idea on this occasion, and in just the same way, though Moore had never been heard of, we shall yet point out the resemblance and leave it to his own opinion of "right and wrong," whether this verse shall be retained or omitted.

Moore says

And like stars falling down a dark sky,
Seem loveliest when fading forever.

Our correspondent,

For like meteors in autumn's dark sky,
They are brightest when fading forever.

The error pointed out in the new plan of multiplication by our Baltimore correspondent, it might readily have been seen, was simply one of the compositor, and as readily might have been corrected by any reader possessing sufficient discernment to know that twice 2 is—not 5.

The "Inscription for an Hermitage," we presume, is not original. We shall hereafter, unless influenced otherwise, throw aside unnoticed, every article which is not properly designated, either as being original or selected.

The extreme and continued heat has been unprecedented. We hear of numerous deaths from different parts of the country, and in this city, from the excess of warmth, and too frequent imprudence in drinking cold water. It is surprising, when such danger is known to exist, that persons will be so careless of their own lives, when a little precaution would render them safe. When the system is heated, cold water never should be drank, without first washing the hands, wrists and temples, and rinsing the mouth—this gives the blood time to cool—and with a little care in drinking slowly, and particularly not to excess, will take away the danger otherwise to be apprehended. In cases where a too free use of cold water has been indulged in, an immediate draught of a gill of gin or brandy, should be administered: the body rubbed in a direction toward the heart, and a vein in the arm should be opened, with as little delay as possible.

Abundance has this year crowned the labours of the farmer. The harvest is fine, the prospect of markets, for the disposal of their surplus produce, though not at the present moment as good as could be wished, is looking up, and we venture the belief, that they will have no cause to complain. What remains now to be done, when the harvest is over, but a return of grateful thanks to the great and bountiful dispenser of all our blessings—a sense of gratitude and praise is at all times good—it refines, raises, and gladdens the heart, and enables him to enjoy with a better zest the many blessings with which an American farmer is surrounded.

We are happy in having it in our power to state, that the Greeks are going on triumphantly. Late intelligence from them, gives the pleasing assurance of the continued and complete discomfiture of their opponents. There can now be no question of their ultimate, and, we hope, speedy admittance on the proud roll of free and independent nations. A heavy blow has been given the Turkish Empire, from which it will never recover. What the consequence will hereafter be to the Turks themselves, it is impossible to foresee; whether it will have the effect of opening their eyes, and restoring them to a knowledge of their actual condition, political and religious, is left to the revealings of time.

On Wednesday last, a splendid dinner was given by a highly respectable portion of the citizens of this city, to Mr. Rush, our late Minister to St. James, at which, among other distinguished individuals, was numbered the "Nation's Guest."

General Lafayette purposes being, on Monday, the 25th inst. at the seat of Mr. Dupont, on the Brandywine; visiting the battle ground at Chadsford, on Tuesday; Westchester in the afternoon, and will enter Lancaster on Wednesday, the 27th, and go from thence to York and Baltimore—at all of which places, he is anxiously waited for, and will be received with heartfelt, unfeigned enthusiasm—such a continued succession of public congratulations and rejoicings as has attended his steps throughout the country, were never before meeted to any one earthly being. His career, for the few past months, has equalled the brightest imaginations of eastern romance, and surpassed, in its ennobling and exalted properties, the fabulous stories of ancient heroes and demi-gods.

Titles have been declared, by such men as we have been accustomed to view with feelings of the highest respect and gratitude, whose eminent talents and services have obtained for them the love and veneration of every true American citizen, as worthless: as the unsullied trappings only of pride and royalty, and as incompatiable with those pure principles which they have strove to disseminate—principles which they have prayed might obtain a solid and lasting existence, believing them to be, as they most unquestionably are, interwoven and linked with the actual independence of our country, and necessary to the continuance of its free and enlightened institutions. Those worthies, at whose head are Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, and a proud host of others, whose very names thrill the heart with deep emotion, and serve as watchwords to the sons of freedom throughout the world, have stamped those unreal and fictitious tokens of merit with their disapprobation; and in this they have hitherto been sustained by at least a majority, nay, by all their fellow citizens, who have hearts to appreciate the blessings they enjoy—now our object is simply to ask, whether or no those professions and those disprovals are real or feigned—whether they are the serious sentiments of those exalted personages to whom they are attributed, or only made use of for show, and to answer some momentary purpose of intrigue and ambition. Are they real or false? one or the other must be, and if the latter, why let us get rid of those puritanical notions, and launch at once into all the frippery and extravagance which seem so necessary to the existence of privileged ranks and orders—nay, while we are about it, we should go for the whole; for the sooner hypocrisy is done with the better; and have our king, princes, dukes and nobles, with all their glittering gew-gaws, and sickening mummery. But if they are not false—if our forefathers have not been playing the parts of hypocritical demagogues, and abusing sincerity and justice by professions they did not believe, and the ear of heaven by prayers, they did not feel—why not, if we are men—if we admire them and love our country, why not preserve consistency and adhere to the views and principles which have been held out to us by them, and which we profess so ardently to approve of. We have too frequently witnessed a disposition among some, to follow in the footsteps of royality, and to ape, as far as our present slight materials permit, the etiquette of regal power; this disposition can do, at present, no harm among us, it is true, and could we feel assured of its uncontaminating and insinuating influence, it is just as true, that we should consider it too contemptible and insignificant to merit more than a smile of ridicule; but we cannot but be fearful, in their slight beginnings, the anxious, prophetic eye of the patriot, beholds more than his heart approves, and dreads the length to which, by frequent repetition, they may ultimately be carried. We have this week been presented with several little instances of this aping disposition, which, though trifling in themselves, we yet think of too much importance to pass over in silence, more particularly as the sources from whence they proceed, otherwise possess a decided claim to our respect and good wishes. La Fayette, (the name needs no false embellishment to set it off) it is known, has discarded the pompous title to which his situation in France gave him a claim; we have reason to believe the use of it is to him unpleasant—he has repeatedly expressed his dislike of it, desiring no other title or distinction than that of an American General—is he in earnest in this, or is it mere affectation? if he is in earnest, and will any doubt it? some deference is certainly due, if not to our own citizens, at least to his feelings and desires, as repeatedly made known—and we rejoice in believing him disgusted with the fulsome sounds which some appear so well pleased with the opportunity of sounding in his ears. Another case, but entitled to more consideration, because emanating from a higher source, is that of Mr. Rebello, who has recently been presented at Washington, on the great occasion of his appointment to the imperial order of the Crosier by the Emperor of Brazil—this is a step we had not anticipated. If it is not an insult to the American people, it is at least a disregard of their known feelings and prejudices, which amounts very near to the same thing. Who is Mr. Rebello? he is, as a man, no doubt well enough; and as a knight, he may also be unobjectionable—in neither character have we any thing to say to or of him, but of his "presentation" we have; it is the first unwise and impolitic step the administration has as yet taken; it ought to have known, if it does not already, that the citizens of this country are, and justly, averse to such exhibitions—that, in the pure atmosphere of republican simplicity and liberty, they are out of place, and that it is, and we pray that it ever may be to them, a matter of indifference whether the adorable Ferdinand of Spain employs his time in embroidering petticoats, or Charles the X. of France, is greased with the holy oil, scraped from a broken phial in the disgusting mummery of a coronation, or whether his majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, chooses to dub Mr. Rebello with the order of the "Crozier," all are matters of equal indifference, so long as they are kept from us; but do not let them receive from this quarter, a sanction which we feel they are undeserving of, and particularly from a source, which, as it is the repository of the power and interests of the country, should ever watch with an eagle eye over the purity and respectability of its institutions.

The concert of Sacred Music in aid of the funds of the Female Hospitable Society, took place according to previous arrangement, on Tuesday evening last. The capacious saloon in the Musical Fund Society's Hall, was well filled by a respectable audience, the greater part of whom were ladies. It was much pleasanter than we anticipated it would have been, from the extreme heat during the day, and the company was, at an early hour, delighted by the appearance among them of General La Fayette, who was greeted in a manner which spoke the joyful feelings which filled every heart and animated every countenance; for a while he stood "the observed of all observers," and the congregation of beautiful countenances and bright eyes, sparkling with enthusiasm, which beamed upon him and on him alone, from every part of the room, must have been to him a pleasing proof of the delight which his presence every where continues to excite. Soon after his entrance, the performance, which had been so agreeably interrupted, proceeded, and several pieces of music were given, with a very happy effect, and in a manner which reflected great credit on the skill and acquirements of those who had so generously volunteered on this interesting occasion. Miss E. Jefferson sang the following words composed for the occasion, by B. Carr, with an effect which would have been considerably heightened had the vocalist not been so completely screened from the view of the audience.

The world is lovely, bright and gay,
Its pleasures rich and rare;
But what are all its charms to me,
"I am a stranger here."

Unheeded are its choicest gems,
Its glory is not dear;
Tasteless its riches, hopes and toys,
"I am a stranger here."

Beyond the skies, there is my home
All beautiful and fair;
My joys and hopes are fixed above,
"I am a stranger here."

The semi-chorus and chorus of Handel—

"Welcome, welcome, mighty king,
Welcome all who conquest bring;
Welcome David, warlike boy,
Author of our present joy, &c."

was admirable—it resounded and echoed through the hall with an almost magical effect—as also did that of

See, the conquering hero comes,
Sound the trumpet, beat the drums:
Sports prepare and laurels bring,
Songs of triumph to him sing.

Duo.—See, the godlike youth advance,
Breathe the flutes and tread the dance;
Myrtles wreath, and roses twine,
To deck the hero's brow divine, &c.

The whole of the performance was well received, and we had only to regret an oversight in the arrangement. Miss Tawe, Recitative "of comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, &c." which was so warmly, and justly applauded by the audience, and the Spanish hymn, "Far, far, o'er hill and dale," should both have been given previous to the General's leaving the room, as his presence could not have been reasonably anticipated longer than it was actually enjoyed. Miss E. Jefferson's performance of the latter piece, held the audience in breathless admiration; the mild and meek expression of her lovely countenance, which was now, as it should before have been, placed in view of the audience, the melody and tenderness of her tones, and, withal, her youthful appearance, acted like a charm upon the senses—she seemed the emblem of innocence, with an angel tongue, pleading the cause of charity, and we could not but wish the aged veteran had remained to have had his feelings soothed, after the fatiguing ceremonies which he so courteously undergoes, into the refined and placid repose, which such a scene could not fail of imparting.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post, dated Fort Brady, Sault de St. Marie, Michigan Territory, July 4th, 1825.

The Inspector General, Colonel Wool, has been here some days; I am informed he expressed much satisfaction at the regularity and discipline of the troops at this command, and likewise at the improvements and works carried on, which have been very zealously attended to, by Major E. Cutler, who embarks to-morrow for Sacketts Harbour, having surrendered the command to Brevet Major Clark. Seven Indians of the Chippeway tribe, have been sent under an escort to Michilimackinac, charged with the Murder of a small party of the Whites, in the interior; the particulars I have not learned. On the 18th of June, we experienced the most violent Hail Storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, I have ever experienced; it lasted from 10 to 15 minutes; the hail in general was from 2 to 3 inches in circumference. I am very sorry it falls to my lot to record a melancholy accident, which occurred at sun rise this morning.—On firing a salute to celebrate the Anniversary of our Independence, a young man of Capt. Hoffman's company, had his arm shattered to pieces—I believe it was in consequence of not having the vent properly secured after discharging. Medical aid was unavailing, he died in extreme agony a few minutes after the catastrophe.—The deceased, Mr. Beaverstock, was a young man much esteemed in the Regiment; he was born in the city of London, had been in the service of the United States upwards of four years, and was faithful and exemplary in his duties—his family in Europe, from what I have learned from the deceased, was respectable."

The Gentlemen whose names are contained in the annexed list, are agents and correspondents to the Saturday Evening Post, and will oblige the publishers by attending to the business connected with this establishment, which may occur in their respective places of residence.

Samuel White,	Kensington.
Jas. B. Stuart, 309 Broadway,	city of N. York.
John Backenstose,	Geneva, N. Y.
Wm. T. Vreedenburg,	Ithaca, "
Henry Paxson,	Trenton, N. J.
Job Smith,	Mount Holly, N. J.
Ellis Stokes, } John West, }	Moorestown, "
Jacob Roberts,	Haddonfield, "
John G. Mason,	Salem, "
T. C. Budd,	P. Elizabeth, "
J. Bessonett, Esq. P. M.	Bristol, Penn.
Edmund P. Banks,	Easton, "
H. G. Kerlin,	Chester, "
Jas. Pescock, Esq. P.M.	Harrisburg "
R. C. Stockton,	Pittsburg, "
Samuel Bailie, Esq. P. M.	Marietta, "
Lea Pusey, Esq. P. M.	Londongrove, "
Henry Ebner & Co.	Allentown, "
E. Schoefield, Esq. P. M.	Lancaster, Ohio.
James P. Langdon,	Cincinnati, "
James Holmes,	Murfreesboro' Ten.
B. Lundy, Editor Genius U. Emancipation,	Baltimore, Md.
P. Granger,	Centreville "
J. Gildersleve, Esq. P.M.	Canterbury, Del.
Thomas Speckman,	Wilmington, "

Proposals by John Simmons,

BOOKSELLER and Stationer, S. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription, THE AMERICAN POCKET FARRIER; containing a description of the various diseases incident to Horses; and prescriptions for their cure.—To which is added an Appendix, containing directions for the management of those animals in breeding, weaning, breaking, docking, shoeing, mounting, riding, driving, travelling, feeding, watering, stabling, rendering, dressing, choosing setters, fattening, bleeding, purging, clysterings, blistering, poulticing, preventing infectious and other diseases, &c. Carefully selected and compiled from the most approved authors. Embellished with six appropriate copperplate engravings.—Conditions. It will be printed on fine paper and good type, and contain about 128 pages, duodecimo. And delivered to subscribers, half bound, at 50 cents a copy. seventh mo. 23—tf

JAMES B. WOOD & CO.
NO. 42 SPRUCE STREET.

BETWEEN Second and Front streets, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, have commenced the manufacture of Sprigs, Sprigging, Saddlers' and other Tacks, and copper Nails and Tacks. All orders, either personally or by letter, will be promptly attended to. The terms are moderate, with a reasonable discount given for Cash. july 22—6t

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A handsome reward will be given for any information that may lead to the conviction of those who are in the habit of breaking the envelopes of newspapers sent from this office, to the different ferries and stage offices in the city, as we are determined, from the frequent complaints of Subscribers on this subject, to go to the extent of the law in terminating a practice, which is not a whit more justifiable than breaking the seal of a letter or picking a lock.

We are ruined, not by what we really want but by what we think we do; therefore never go abroad in search of your wants, if they be real wants, they will come home in search of you; for he that buys what he does not want, will soon want what he cannot buy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 17—Brig Adams, Rich, 30 days from Gibraltar, with Wine, Oil, &c.

18. Brig Harp, Shankland, 21 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with Segars and Molasses.
Ship Franklin, Garwin, 21 days from New-Orleans, with Sugar &c.
Brig Rolla, Young, 22 days from Kingston, Ja. with Rum, Coffee, &c.
Brig Emeline, Dowdy, 55 days from Newry, in Ballast.
Brig Hamlet, Hutchinson, 23 days from Pernambuco, with Sugar, Molasses, &c.

20. Brig Florida, Patton, 52 days from Belfast, with Salt, and Passengers.
Schr. Hope, Collins, 15 days from Aux Cayes, with Mahogany.
Brig Pilot, Wing, 17 days from Trinidad with Sugar &c.

21. Schr. Sisters, Hardy, 36 days from Tumpico, with Pimento, &c.
Ship Algonquin, Dixey, 37 days from Liverpool, with mdze.
Schr. Lady Brooke, Jaques, from St. Jago de Cuba, with Molasses.

CLEARANCES.

July 16—Brig Charter, Dill, for Havana
—— Beck, Hutchinson, for Cape Haytien.
Schr. Fame, Silbert, for the Spanish Main.

18 Brig Pomona, Deening, for Madeira.

19 Ship Montezuma, Potts, for Liverpool.
Schr. Golden Age, Ellis, for St Domingo.

20 Brig Colombia, Doughton, for Aux Cayes.
—— Nonpareil, for Maracaibo.

21 —— Columbia, Rugan, for Laguira.
Ship Stranger, Davis, for Trieste.
Schr. Eliza Piggott, Dawes, for St Thomas.
Brig Mary Lawes, for West Indies.

MARRIED,

On Monday evening, the 18th inst. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, D. D. the Rev. J. H. FAIRCHILD, of East Hartford, Conn. to Miss MARY, daughter of William Bradford, Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. JOSEPH CABOT, to Miss CATHARINE C. youngest daughter of the late Nalbro Frazier, Esq. of this city.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON to Miss MARY SCHOOLFIELD, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Sunday afternoon, the 17th inst. by George Barnum, Esq. Mr. JAMES READ, to Miss SARAH SHINN, both of Camden, N. J.

On Thursday evening, the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. M'Calla, Mr. CHARLES MOURLE, merchant, to Miss LOUISA, daughter of Mr. John Warner, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. GEORGE CRAMP, to JANE SOWDER, both of Kensington, county of Philadelphia.

On the 21st ult. at Columbus, Mississippi, by the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, Dr. BARTLEY C. BARRY, of that place, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Mr. John Abert, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday, the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, to CLARISSA PRICE, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday, the 14th inst. by the Rev. S Bedell, Mr. WILLIAM P. HORNER, merchant, to Miss MARTHA ANN, daughter of the late Robert Evans, all of this city.

On the 19th of May last, in Rome, (State of New-York,) by the Rev. Moses Gillet, Mr. JAMES COGILL, formerly of this city, to Miss EFFE WALSWORTH, of the former place.

DIED,

On Tuesday evening, suddenly, in the 80th year of his age, JAMES HOGAN, sen.

On Tuesday afternoon, suddenly, Mr. PATRICK GALLAGHER, aged 53.

On Sunday evening, suddenly, CLARK ANDERSON, M. D. in the 41st year of his age.

On Monday afternoon, Miss LOUISA, daughter of Mr. Charles Nolen, aged 22 years.

On Sunday, the 17th inst. CECILIA BONAFFON, youngest daughter of A. Bonaffon.

On the 13th inst. Miss JULIET P. EYRE, eldest daughter of Manuel Eyre, Esq.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. MARY PRICHETT, daughter of Payne Newman, deceased.

On Tuesday afternoon, JOSEPH BIRD, late County Treasurer, in the 67th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, the 19th inst. in the 57th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH SKIMS.

On Wednesday evening, in the 92d year of her age, Mrs. MARY MACKENZIE.

On Fourth-day afternoon, in the 44th year of his age, THOMAS HENSZEY.

On the 20th inst. JOHN STEPHENSON, after a short but severe illness, aged 42.

On Thursday morning, Mr. ISAAC KITE, in the 57th year of his age.

On Thursday afternoon, suddenly, Mr. WALTER M'FARLAN.

On the 18th inst. BALTHASAR EMERICK, sen. aged 77, long a respectable citizen here.

On the 17th inst. Mr. PETER NICHOLAS, aged 51, for 30 years past a resident of this city.

On the 15th inst. after a short but severe illness, GEORGE H. COX, aged 37 years.

On the 11th inst. near Bristol, Pa. aged 56, Mr. AUGUSTUS CLAUDIUS, a native of Germany, and formerly a merchant of Philadelphia.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. ANN TRAQUAIR, widow of the late Mr. James Traquair, sen. aged 71.

Lately, at Alvarado, after a short illness, in the 21st year of his age, JOHN M. EWING, son of the late John Ewing, Esq. of this city.

On the morning of the 20th inst after a short and severe illness, JOSIAH BUNTING TRAINER, in the 17th year of his age, son of David Trainer, jun. of Delaware County.

On Wednesday the 20th inst. Mr. HUGH HAZLETON, a native of Coleraine, Ireland, and for many years a resident of this country, in the 74th year of his age.

At Bath, Maine, LEVI PATTERSON, aged 55. He was judged to weigh at the time of his death, between 5 and 600 lbs. His excessive corpulency was the occasion of his death.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	61	68	129
New-York,	126	71	197
Baltimore,	31	15	46

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 11th inst. an indented apprentice to the shoemaking business, named Charles Johnson, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, light complexion and curled hair; had on when he went away, a blue cloth roundabout, striped pantaloons, and new fur hat; took with him a small bundle of Clothing. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return him to the subscriber, living near the 7 mile stone, on the Lancaster turnpike, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing said runaway.

july 23—3t] JOSEPH COGGINS.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, a Bargain, a Two Story Brick House and Lot, situate in Green street near Sixth, No. 232, containing 17 feet 6 1-2 inches front, by 59 feet deep.—Apply at No. 214 North Sixth street. [July 21—tf

BUCK-LANE HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE,

IS pleasantly situated on the Stoyamensing road, and the corner of Buck Lane, two miles from town.—Mrs. SHAW will pay every attention to Boarders to make them comfortable. ap 23—tf

JOB PRINTING,

Of all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 61 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side.

FORTUNES' HOME FOREVER
129, CHESNUT STREET.

THE Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 17th Class, took place on Wednesday, the 6th of July, when the following numbers were drawn, viz:—

9 42 16 46 60 2 27 28

Which gave the Capital Prize to the following, viz.

No.	Combination.	
*12431	9 16 42 the capital prize of	$50,000
*28250	27 28 43	1000
*20434	16 27 46	1000
*20448	16 27 60	1000
* 2822	2 27 46	1000
* 2826	2 27 60	1000
*13228	9 42 46	500
*12849	9 27 42	500
*12881	9 28 42	500
*12435	9 16 46	500
*12867	9 27 60	500
*12899	9 28 60	500
*20833	16 42 60	500
*28597	27 42 46	500

* All of which together with many other capital prizes were as usual sold at

FORTUNE'S HOME,
P. CANFIELD'S
No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

Which office has ever been and will continue to be true to its motto.

The capital prize of $50,000 was sold in quarter shares, viz: One quarter in this city and three quarters of do in the country. Holders of the above, or any prize in the Lottery, are respectfully invited to present the same at 129, Chesnut street or renew the same for capital prizes soon to be distributed in some of P. C's friends and patrons, many of whom must and will often be truly fortunate. july 9 tf

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. MEAD'S PILLS have been proved by that infallible test of truth, experience, the most efficacious medicine ever offered in any country, for the cure of all those deranged states of the digestive organs, denominated *Dyspepsia or Indigestion*, which frequently makes its appearance in the most complicated forms, such as loss of appetite, sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting; belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour; gnawing pain in the stomach, heartburn, costiveness, paleness of the countenance, languor, lowness of the spirits, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, and disturbed sleep. The number of these symptoms varies in different patients, by some being felt only in parts, while others have additional, more equally disagreeable, such as severe pains in the head and breast, faintness, exhaustion, or wasting of the whole body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs. These pills will most effectually remove all sourness of the stomach, not merely by counteracting the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time will restore to the debilitated organs of digestion, that tone and vigour which is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the animal economy. The best proof of their efficacy is, that they are prescribed by many of the first physicians, and used by the most intelligent families throughout the union.

☞ Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, and by SMITH & PEARSALL, Market street, Philadelphia; WILLIAM BUTLER, Market street, Baltimore; and by most of the Druggists throughout the Union. Price $1 per box. ap 21—3m

GIBBS' OFFICE.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery 17th Class, took place on Wednesday, the 6th of July, when the following numbers were drawn, viz:—

9 42 16 46 60 2 27 28

Which gave the Capital Prize therein to the following ticket, viz:—

9 16 42	the Capital Prize of	50,000
2 27 28		20,000
2 46 60		10,000
16 46 60		5,000
2 16 46		1000
*2 16 28		1000
2 16 27		1000
28 46 46		1000
9 42 46		500
2 9 42		500
*42 46 60		500
*9 27 46		500
9 16 28		500

Besides a large number of 100, and 50 dollar prizes—All marked thus * were sold by JOHN GIBBS, at his Lucky Office, No. 41-3 South Third street, Philadelphia. july 9—tf

J. UNDERWOOD, Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Pickles, Fish sauces, Ketchup, Lemon Syrup, Carrie Powder, &c. No. 7 South 6th st. ap 23—6m

PORTER, ALE and CIDER, for Shipping and Home Consumption, by SAMUEL NEILL, corner of Second street and Germantown Road, sign of the Harp and Eagle.—192

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO No. 74 North Sixth street, and No. 127 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—189.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced price at No. 21 Branch street.—189

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CREASE, No. 93 South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets. 188

SMITH & WHALAND's Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 38 & 54 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 9th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 93 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 319 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 39 North Eighth street.

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, No. 168 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 176.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 56 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—170

B. D. TOMKINS's Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 39 South Second street. A complete assortment of Tailors Trimmings constantly on hand.

JOB W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoemaker No. 211 North Front street, near Noble. march 30—6m*

ABRAHAM VANHORN's Suspender Manufactory, No 2, Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT, No. 231 north Second st keeps constantly on hand, a supply of Chaise and Lining Rides, of a superior quality. June 11—6m

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller, and Goldsmith, has removed from No. 113 South Second street, to No. 147 1-2 west Spruce.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claim against the Estate of John Holmes, Esq. of Lower Dublin Township, late deceased, are requested to present them for settlement, to the subscriber—and persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

LEWIS DUNCAN, Administrator.

Holmesburg, June 6th, 1825. [11—6t*

Bristol Boarding School

IS now open, for the reception of boys—in which are taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, and various branches of Mathematical and Physical science.

may 21—3m* DAVID LUKENS.

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

WANTED, 3 or 4 Journeymen Tailors to go to the country, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, if tolerable workmen and of steady habits.

For further particulars enquire at No. 202 North Second street. july 16—3t*

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION
No. 15 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the Salem Banking Company have thereby declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. upon the Capital Stock paid into this company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th instant. By order of the board of directors.

WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

Salem, N. Jersey, July 1st, 1825. [10—tf

TICKETS $4 50.

TO be had at H. C. YATES'S office, 127 Chesnut street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

EIGHTEENTH CLASS,

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825, and finished in a few minutes, sixty numbers, nine Ballots to be drawn

1	Prize of	$25,000	1	Prize of	$12,500
1	do.	5,000	1	do.	5,000
10	do.	1,000	20	do.	500
50	do.	200	57	do.	100

114 Prizes of $50, 285 do. 20, 1,896 do. 10, 14,364 do. 5.

To obtain any of these RICH CAPITALS, apply at

YATES'

Lucky Office, No. 127 Chesnut Street, three doors from Fourth street. july 16—tf

EDUCATION.

D. HUTTON respectfully informs his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that, in addition to the Boys apartments, he has taken the Girls apartments of the Seminary lately taught by P. Coad, North West corner of Third and Union streets, (entrance to Union) where he intends, if liberally patronized to teach the various branches of an English education to Misses and Female Juvenile, plain and ornamental.

For terms apply as directed above, where the Subscriber lives, who promises to use every endeavour to give general satisfaction. july 16—tf.

50 CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Tuesday morning, the 12th inst. an indented Girl by the name of BRIDGET FURLONG, between 12 and 13 years old, fair complexion, had on a blue and white flannel frock, no shoes or bonnet on when she went away—she was seen crossing Gray's Ferry Bridge on her way towards Philadelphia, about 8 o'clock, A. M. of same day.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will lodge her in any jail and give the information of the same, but no further charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting her.

J. B. HUTCHINSON.

Darby Factory, near Darby, Upper Darby Township, July 10—3t Chester County, Pa.

WEED'S GENUINE SYRUP,
FOR THE CURE OF
Dysentery and Summer Complaint.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing her friends, and the public generally, that she now resides at No 16 Union street, where she still continues to prepare, from the original receipts that valuable Medicine—its efficacies it has been known to perform wonderful cures where prescriptions of the most able physicians have failed.

That valuable Medicine, called Bitter Tincture, is likewise made by the subscriber, who is the only one holding the genuine receipts—any purchased elsewhere is to be considered spurious, unless authorized by her.

Mrs. N. WEED,
No 16 Union street, or N. E. corner of Walnut and Fifth sts.
July 9—eom

DAVIS & HANSON.
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Front and Market streets,
march 12—6m PETTIT'S BOW.

SEA BATHING.

PHILADELPHIA and Tuckerton Stages, will commence running through the route in a day, on the 4th of July, twice a week, as follows:

Leave Tuckerton every Monday and Thursday at sunrise—Breakfast and dine on the road, and arrive at S. H. Cooper's Ferry in good time to cross in the Team Boat to the city, on the same days.

Returning, leave Arch street and Cooper's Ferry, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at sunrise—Breakfast and dine on the road, and arrives about sunset at Tuckerton on the same days, where are good accommodations for Travellers.

Passage through, 2 Dollars 50 Cents, and the usual allowance of Baggage.

For Seats apply at Arch Street Ferry, where a Book is kept for the register of passengers.

THOMAS WILLITS,
CORNELIUS KELLY.

Tuckerton, June 30th, 1825. [30t 2—tf

BOARDING SCHOOL
AT KIMBERTON.

EMMOR KIMBER informs his friends and the public, that JOHN BUCKMAN, A. B. has taken charge of the Classical Department in the Boarding School under his superintendence. Samuel R. Wylie, of Philadelphia, who examined J. B. gave him satisfactory recommendations, stating that he "believes him to be quite competent to teach the Latin and Greek Languages." Twenty-three Boarders are at the School, and there are accommodations for as many more. Parents who have applied, and others who intend to send their children, are respectfully requested to enter them early, that they may take their places in their respective classes as formed. 8 mo 1—tf

M. LEROUX,
DYER AND SCOURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring in all its various branches. No. 28 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all Kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Narrow Ribbs, either in Plain, or make up all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all Kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed to the best manner, and with despatch. april 2—tf

OGLEBY'S SICKLES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having contracted for the whole of the above Sickles, are ready to receive orders for them. Also, BARTOLETT'S CAST STEEL SCYTHES, and a general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, or the usual approved credit.

SAML. HARVEY & SONS,
april 23—10t No. 60, North Front St.

Select Didactic Seminary,
FROMBERGER'S COURT.

J. R. BROWN, announces to his patrons, and the late patrons of Mr. Pardon Davis, that he has succeeded to the above institution, where, from his experience in teaching, and a strict attention to the morals, manners, and improvement of the pupils committed to his charge, he hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage heretofore given to his predecessor and himself.

The course of instruction will comprise Orthography, Penmanship, Grammar Geography, Book-Keeping, Arithmetic, Surveying, Algebra, with the various other branches essential to a good English education; also, Latin and Greek Languages.

Terms, &c. made known at the room.

N. B. Unquestionable references can be given as to ability and recent success in teaching. july 2—3m

PHARON GUERIN,

HAIR DRESSER, respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues business at his old stand, No. 1, South Seventh street, one door below Market street, East side, where he hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, he may be thought no thy of a continuance of their favor.

He cuts hair in the most fashionable style, and endeavours to adapt the mode to the phy iognomy of the particular individual. Separate shaving boxes are kept for each customer. may 14—6m

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Answers to the Enigma, Charade, Rebus and Queries which appeared in the Post of Saturday last.

Enigma—Fashion.
Charade—Heart's-ease.
Rebus—Ink.

Queries—1. In the first instance we see causes without effects; and in the second, effects without causes. 2. In them we see the *spectator*. 3. It is often under arms. 4. Because he seldom stands alone.

A QUESTION.

We wish to enquire through your valuable and wide extended paper, the true definition of the word *Indian*, and who were the first people called by that name, why they were so called, where they inhabited, and what progeny, or Family of forefathers they descended from.

RISE OF CURRAN.

When Curran was called to the bar, he was without friends, without connections, without fortune, conscious of talents far above the mob by which he was elbowed, and endued with a sensibility which rendered him painfully alive to the mortifications he was fated to experience. After toiling for a very inadequate recompense at the sessions of Cork, and wearing, as he said himself, his teeth almost to their stumps, he proceeded to the metropolis, taking for his wife and young children, a miserable lodging on Hogg-hill. Term after term, without either profit or professional reputation, he paced the hall of the Four Courts. Yet even thus he was not altogether undistinguished. If his pocket was not heavy, his heart was light—he was young and ardent, and buoyed up, not less by the consciousness of what he felt within, than the encouraging comparison with those who were successful around him; and he took his station among the crowd of idlers, whom he amused with his wit, or amazed by his eloquence. Many even who had emerged from that crowd, did not disdain occasionally to glean from his conversation the rich and varied treasure which he did not fail to squander with the most unsparing prodigality; and some there were who observed the brightness of the infant luminary, struggling through the obscurity that clouded its commencement. Amongst those who had the discrimination to appreciate, and the heart to feel for him, luckily for Mr. Curran, was Mr. Arthur Wolfe, afterwards the unfortunate and respected Lord Kilwarden. The first fee of any consequence which he received, was through his recommendation; and his recital of the incident cannot be without its interest to the young professional aspirant, whom a temporary neglect may have sunk into dejection. 'I then lived,' said he, upon Hog-Hill; my wife and children were the chief furniture of my apartments; and as to my rent, it stood pretty much the same chance of liquidation with the national debt. Mrs. Curran, however, was a barrister's lady, and what was wanted in wealth, she was well determined should be supplied by dignity. The landlady on the other hand, had no idea of any graduation except that of pounds, shillings and pence. I walked out one morning to avoid the perpetual altercations on the subject; with my mind, you may imagine, in no very enviable temperament. I fell into the gloom to which from my infancy I had been occasionally subject. I had a family for whom I had no dinner, and a landlady for whom I had no rent.—I had gone abroad in despondence; I returned home almost in desperation. When I opened the door of my study, where *Lavater* alone could have found a library, the first object which presented itself was an immense folio of brief, twenty golden guineas wrapped up beside it, and the name of *Old Bob Lyons*, marked upon the back of it. I paid my landlady, bought a good dinner; gave Bob Lyons a share of it; and that dinner was the date of my prosperity!' Such was his own exact account of his professional advancement.

Marshal Wade had a great passion for gaming and frequented places of all kinds, where play was going forward, without being nice as to the company he met. At one of these places, one night, in the eagerness of his diversion, he pulled out an exceedingly valuable gold snuff box, richly set with diamonds, took a pinch, and passed it round, keeping the dice-box four or five minutes before he threw out; then recollecting something of the circumstance and not perceiving the snuff box, he swore vehemently, no man should stir till it was produced, and that a general search should be made. On his right sat a person dressed as an officer, though shabbily; who now and then, with great humility, begged the honour of going a shilling with him, and had by that means picked four or five. On him the suspicion fell, and it was proposed to search him first. The gentleman, who desired to be heard, declared, "I know the marshal well—yet neither he nor all the powers upon earth shall subject me to a search, while I have life to oppose it. I declare on the honour of a soldier, that I know nothing of the snuff box, and I hope that will be sufficient; let the man who doubts follow me into the next room, where I will defend that honour or perish." The eyes of all were turned upon the marshal for answer, when clapping his hand eagerly down for his sword, he felt his snuff box in a secret side pocket of his breeches, into which he had inadvertently put it after it had passed round. Remorse, mixed with compassion and tenderness for the wounded character (because poor) of his soldier, attacked him at once so forcibly, that he could only say to him, as he left the room immediately, "sir, I with great reason ask your pardon, and hope to find it granted, by your breakfasting with me to morrow, and hereafter ranking me among your friends." It may be easily supposed that the invitation was complied with. After some conversation the marshal requested him to say what could be the true reason of his refusing to be searched? "Why, marshal," returned the officer, "being upon half pay and friendless, I am obliged to save every penny; I had that day very little appetite, and as I could not eat what I had paid for, nor afford to lose it, the leg and wing of a fowl, with a manchet, was then wrapped up in a piece of paper in my pocket, the thought of which being found there, appeared ten times more terrible than fighting the room round." "Enough my dear boy," said the marshal "you have said enough; your name; let us dine at Sweet's to-morrow; we must prevent your being subjected again to such a dilemma." They met the next day. The marshal presented him with a captain's commission and a purse of guineas to enable him to join his regiment.

EXTRAORDINARY STRENGTH.

Foulke Jones, who lived at Dydu, was noted for his prodigious strength. The esteemed champion of Wales for boxing, wrestling, &c. came to see him from Denbighshire, for the sole purpose of trying their respective strength. When the stranger arrived, Foulke was mowing hay in a field near the house; the stranger went up to him, and inquired if he knew one Foulke, not supposing from his size and appearance this could be the person he sought. Foulke answered that his master was in the house, or not far distant, at the same time begged to know what his business was? I have heard, the stranger replied, that he is accounted the strongest man in the Principality, and am come so try our strength together. If that be all, Foulke observed, I can soon inform you whether it will be worth your while to see my master, for I am a tolerably strong man myself, but nothing in his hands as I have often experienced to my cost, when I have had the temerity to contend with him; therefore, I would have you try what you can do with me first. They immediately engaged, when Foulke, by his superior strength, flung his antagonist over a high wall into the road. Fully satisfied, he exclaimed, "If this be the man, what must the master be?" and mounting his horse, rode home, fully convinced of his superiority. Many are the feats of strength he performed; such as taking a cow upon his back, and bearing it home; carrying a tree he had felled, which seven other men were unable to perform, &c. From every account he seems to have been a more extraordinary person than Margaret Evans; but while she has been noticed by several writers, Foulke has only been celebrated in the tradition of his neighbourhood. He died about thirty years ago, at the age of seventy-five. The inhabitants of that country are remarkable for longevity. The registers contain many ages of a hundred years and upwards; and it is common to find persons alive at a period little short of it.

A Yorkshireman, meeting with a friend in London, the following conversation took place between them:—"Bad times," said the Yorkshireman, "how dun you come on here in Lunnun?" "Very bad," replied the other; "*honesty* has no chance to live now a days." "Ah!" says the Yorkshireman; "but we *mixes it a bit* in our country."

A Venetian ambassador, waiting on the Grand Duke of Tuscany, was attacked by that prince, on the impropriety of conduct manifested by a person who was, some time previous, Venetian envoy at his court. "Let not your highness be surprised at it," said he, "I assure you we have a great many fools at Venice." "We are not at any loss for fools at Florence," said the Duke, "but then we never think of sending them abroad on public business."

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

4 oz. Sarsaparilla, 1 oz. galacum shavings, 10 drams English walnut shells, 2 do. extract sarsaparilla, 1 oz. antimony, *in a Bag*. Boil the ingredients in water in a close vessel, from 3 pints to 1 quart, strain them, and take till the cure is effected, say 15 or 20 days—half pint, 6 o'clock, half do. 12, half do. 5, half do. 9. Avoid spirituous liquors and cold. No restriction in diet is necessary.

☞The above Prescription has been repeatedly tried, and found to be infallible.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for Sale by ISAAC PUGH, corner of Third and Race sts. SERMONS delivered by ELIAS HICKS and EDWARD HICKS, in New York, taken in short hand, by L. H. Clarke, and M. T. C. Gould. *Price 75 cts.*

FOR SALE,

BINDERS BOARDS, Medium and Royal, of a superior quality. PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS, in great varieties, for Rooms, &c.

Careful Paper Hangers are employed. july 8—3t

MUSICAL TIME PIECE.

FOR Sale, an elegant time piece, that plays twelve different tunes. It is something new; it has no dial: there are two round balls; on one are the hours, on the other the minutes, a figure shows the hour, which moves about when it strikes the hour; the minutes are shown by a snake. The music is fine, and will be sold a great bargain. Apply to P. I. WILTBORN.

july 2—tf 36, 103 South Second street.

MECHANICS

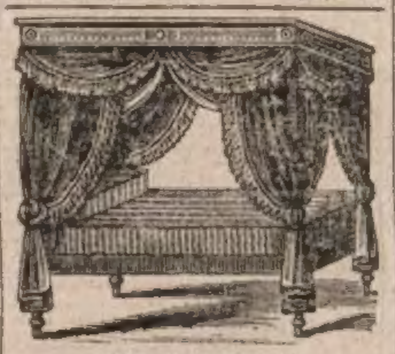
WHO wish to have their Books posted, accounts drawn off, &c. by calling at this office, can meet with a person that will attend to it for a moderate compensation; and if desired, will devote a portion of every day to their Books. july 2—4t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of BENJAMIN CHAMPION, late of this City, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to furnish their accounts duly attested, to either of the Subscribers at Arch Street Ferry,

CHARLES CHAMPION,
JOHN CHAMPION,
RICHARD B. CHAMPION,
Administrators.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1825. [july 2—3t



NEW MARKET
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cottons, Cattail and Wool, Bedsteads and Window Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—1y

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle,—They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLER and SHEET CARDS, on of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton* and *Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

N.B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—1y

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, *AND VESTINGS.*

JAMES BATES, S. E. corner of South and Second streets, keeps constantly on hand, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, (Spring and Summer Goods,) which will be made to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

Also,—CLOTHING of every description at the lowest prices. june 4—tf

LEGHORN HATS.

A GENERAL Assortment of Men's and Boys just received and for sale. Also,

3000 Sea Grass and Palm Leaf Hats,

Suitable for Country sales, by

WILLIAMS & ALBERTSON,

No. 10 Market street, N.W. corner of Front.

5 mo, 24, 1825—3m*

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 60 Lombard-street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. june 1—tf

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 4—tf

J. DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Original Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes; and hope that their attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. may 19—tf

Information is Wanted

OF A CHILD, that has been absent eleven years, who was left in the Island of Madeira by the name of JOHN JAMES BARRET or CUMBER. Any information that can be given may alleviate a Distressed Mother. Any particulars relating to him directed to JAMES DOYLE, No. 98 Moyamensing Road, Philadelphia county, will be received with thankfulness.

Printers throughout the United States, would render an obligation by publishing this Advertisement. july 2—6m

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE

CITY FEATHER STORE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMENS' FEATHERS, of every description, (wholesale & retail,) which for beauty, durability, and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city.

Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of different shades, Birds of Paradise, Macaboo, Ostrich, Vulture. Military Feathers—Ostrich, Vulture, Chicken.

With all kinds of Military Trimmings. Will be sold at very reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE,

No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut sts.

N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. feb 12—6m

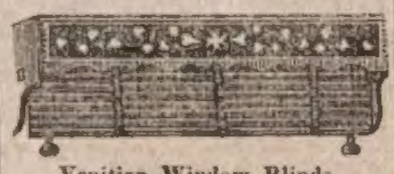
AKENS & PATTERSON,

CABINET MAKERS,

No. 33 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,

One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms. July 18—6m*



Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,

march 8—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine st.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a quantity of Job Type, &c. viz. 1 *Font* 14 Line Pica—1 do. 10 Line Pica—1 do. 7 Line Capt. (ornamented)—1 do. 3 Line—1 do. Canon—1 do. 2 Line English—1 do. Brevier—1 do. Minion—and other Printing materials. The greater part of the above letter, is in large Fonts, which would be divided, or sold entire, to suit purchasers—Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.—June 11

Health and Pleasure Carriages.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his fellow citizens for the liberal support conferred on him since his commencement in business, and again solicits their patronage to his enlarged Establishment of LIGHT AND HEAVY CARRIAGES, of various colours, with gentle Horses and careful drivers. Also, one and two Horse DEARBORNS, GIGS, BUGGEYS and SULKEYS, all of the latest and most approved fashions.

Also, a MOURNING HEARSE, *with jet black horses*, kept for the purpose of attending Funerals. All orders punctually attended to, by

WM. CANNON,

may 7—tf No. 83 South Fifth st.

MYRIORAMA.

JUST published and for sale by PHILIP PRICE, Jr. No. 71 Market street, the MYRIORAMA, producing by combination, many Millions of Views of Landscapes, &c. designed and engraved by Robert Campbell. Also, Premiums for Schools, and Copy Slips, in great variety. feb 26—tf

Leghorn & Palm Leaf Hats.

3000 MEN's and BOYS' Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Straw, Chip and Manilla Hats. Just received and for sale low, by JESSE WARD, agent,

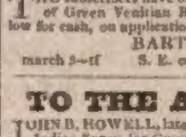
No. 42, Market Street,

South Side, 6 doors below 2d st.

Also, just opened, one case Super Mens Leghorn Hats—Low prices.

Country Merchants, would find it to their advantage to call and examine, before they purchase elsewhere.

may 28—tf



J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,

Near the Drawbridge,

Philadelphia,

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Vices, and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Knives may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 19—tf

CHARLES EVANS'S PRESS-SCREW MANUFACTORY, No. 20 Bread street, (or Moravian Alley,) Philadelphia, where he has on hand, Press Screws for Pullers, Paper Makers, Book Binders, Tobacconists, &c. also, Screws for raising Mill Stones. All kinds of work done. Copper and Silversmith's Tools made on reasonable terms. A supply of the above screws are kept at A. Shaw's, south west corner of Third and Arch streets. 16§

EVANS' PREMIUM

SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. To it was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost at the Smith's in getting the irons sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and turns a sward nicely. Though warranted, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Corn-shellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Ear, Plaster Mills, &c. for sale at No. 261 Market street, from River Schuylkill, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.

feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.

FASHIONABLE

CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city.—*BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS* (at $3.50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,

61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order. jan 29—tf

Bell Crown Straw Bonnet MANUFACTORY.

E. HENLEY,

No. 4 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has constantly on hand, an elegant assortment of Leghorn, Straw and Silk Hats, viz.

10 Cases Cottage Straw Hats,
10 do. Gipsey do. do.
10 do. Cottage Gimp do.
2 do. Gipsey do. do.
4 do. Leghorn Flats and Crowns,
3 do. Mens' Leghorn Hats,
500 Manilla and Seagrass do.

Also, old work done up on the most reasonable terms. June 25—6t

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince: he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1825.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1825.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1825.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 121 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Cranston, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Petersburgh, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Kean,

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. [1—tf

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

THAT the preservation of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering—the Hair, should be desirable, there can be no doubt. But, in the event of its loss, through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renovate its growth, should be a consideration of no less importance. Such is the established efficacy of Elliott's Hair Restorative, upon the capillary system, that a very few applications of it (even in cases of hereditary baldness) will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant, which, by attention in its use, will rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Its emollient, cooling, gently stimulating, and eclectedly aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior culinary vegetable lotion. Its effects, as experienced by many subject to nervous diseases of the head, such as feverish heat, head-ache, &c. (which in many instances causes the hair to fall off as leaves from the tree in autumn, particularly in warm weather) warrants its recommendation in such cases as a most benign cephalic. It also eradicates from the membrane, the *Scurf or Dandruff*, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair, and, by its orpholic influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will be *healthy* and *thick*, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants, or children whose hair may appear deficient. Sold at one dollar per bottle, half the do. 50 cents, at No. 22, North West corner of Walnut and Second streets, adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House, and at 134 N. Fifth st. 3 doors above Race. ap 2—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted effectless and at the same time Innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 16—1y

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 119 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, at 121 Market street. Feb. 12—tf.

FARE REDUCED TO $2 50.

The Shortest Route to New-York.

Through in 11 hours, via Bordentown and Washington, N. J. only 24 miles land carriage.

THE Steam Boat PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Kellum, will leave the upper side of Market-street wharf, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Bordentown, where passengers take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, and after a pleasant ride of 24 miles, through Centerville, Hightstown, Cranberry and Washington, take the Steam Boat ATLAS, and arrive in New-York by 5 o'clock. Fare through only $3 50.

The Citizens' Coaches are exclusively attached to this Line, and as no other runs on this route the danger so much to be apprehended from racing is entirely avoided, and all facility given for the comfort and safety of the Travellers' which prudence can warrant.

N. B. For Seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No. 13, Market street; United States' Mail and Citizens' Coach office, No. 26 South Third street, or at C. Bailey's Mansion House Hotel, South Third street.

BAILY, LYONS, WARD & Co. Proprietors.

June 11—tf

City Dying Establishment,

No. 102½ ARCH STREET—PHILADELPHIA,

A few doors above Fifth-street.

RICHARD HARRISON, (formerly of the Firm of Jones and Harrison) begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has, at the above place, established himself in his profession, and feels confident that his endeavours to please those who may favour him with their custom, will not fail to secure their patronage to him, as a Silk Woollen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c.

Merchants, Families and others, are respectfully requested to pay due and prompt attention to the above, as they will find it much to their interest. His experience in the business, and his attention to it, will, he thinks, be amply sufficient to satisfy all doubts on the minds of those who may be pleased to employ him in Dying, Restoring and Reshading Piece Goods, of every description. Gentlemens' Clothes, wet, dry, or steam scoured, on an improved plan. Ladies' Cloths, Dresses and Shawls, Dyed to any pattern, or Cleaned Merino Shawls Cleaned, and the colours warranted. Articles for Mourning attended to at the shortest notice.

N. B. Orders from any part of the United States thankfully received and promptly attended to.

april 30—tf

CAPITAL $500,000.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY daily make Insurance on Property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and Merchandize of every class, Furniture, Books, Mechanics' Tools, Materials, Machinery, Agricultural Products, Stock and Implements, Wearing Apparel, Printing and Effects of all kinds, completely protected from loss by fires, or the *consequences thereof*, either in town or Country.

Confining its business exclusively to insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its Charter from engaging in Marine risques,) this Company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Applications at the Office, No. 161 Chesnut street, either personally or by letter, promptly decided on.

JOB HACON, Sec'ry.

march 19—tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON Mortgage in small and large Sums on Real Estate in the City or County of Philadelphia. Apply to

P. I. WILTBORN,

may 28—6tw Conveyancer, No. 103, S. Second st.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away on Saturday evening, the 28th May, from the Subscriber's Paper Mill, in Upper Darby Township, Delaware county, A FRESH MILCH COW, with tolerable straight horns, long bushed, long legs, and a middling sized udder; she is a young smart Cow, about three years old, and is black all over except a dark red or brownish streak the whole length of her back.

The above reward and all reasonable charges will be given to any person, that will return or give information of the said Cow, so that the owner may get her again, at his Paper Mill, on Darby Creek, two miles from Darby, half mile from the Springfield, and half mile from the Haverford road. JOHN MATTHEWS,

June 25—3t* On the Premises.

Cotton, Woollen, and Fancy Dying.

E. WILLIAMSON respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she still continues the dying business in all its branches, as conducted by her late husband, S. Williamson, at 38 North Eighth street, where she will be happy to receive orders for dying Wholesale Dry Goods, Woollen, Silk, Crape, and family apparel of every description, which will be executed in the same superior style as heretofore, without injury to the goods, and to any shade or pattern, in the most durable manner.

june 25—6t

REMOVAL.

PHILIP WARREN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 263, Arch street, to the north-west corner of Fifth and Prune streets, where he will keep a general assortment of the most fashionable CABINET FURNITURE, of the best materials and workmanship, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, which he will endeavour to merit, by his exertions to give satisfaction. april 23—tf

Cheap Looking Glasses, Andirons, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Business, at the Brick Store, South West corner of Second and Coate's street, near the New Market, N. L. where he offers for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Japanned Tea Trays and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia Metal Tea Ware, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Plated and Metal Spoons.

Also an assortment of Kitchen Utensils, consisting of Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c. together with a general assortment of Edge Tools, Locks, Butt Hinges, Screws, Nails, &c.

feb 26—tf HENRY BOURBEAU.

Money! Money!—from $1 to $500.

SIGN OF THE ○○ GOLDEN BALLS.

THE Subscriber, Licensed Pawn Broker, informs his friends, and the public in general, that he still continues to advance money on Plate, Watches Jewellery, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. on the most reasonable terms, at his Office, No. 117 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street. The systematic form in which, for the last six years, he has been conducting his business, warrants him, he thinks, in asserting that whoever may apply to him, will find themselves perfectly satisfied in every respect. All goods left with him, will be kept six months, (or if requested, for a longer time,) insured against loss or damage by fire, and every other possible attention given for their preservation. No pledges received from minors or apprentices.

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD,

No. 117 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street

may 14—3m

SEA BATHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and other places, that he has removed from the Union Hotel, to the Union Hall boarding house, pleasantly situated on Tuckerton Hill, Front street, commanding a handsome view of the Long beach, and Tusker's boarding house, where those preferring a private situation for board and lodging, either by the meal or week, shall have every attention paid, in order to make their visit to the sea shore agreeable, during the Bathing season; his table will be provided with the best provisions and liquors the place affords.

WILLIAM K. MASON,

Tuckerton, N. J. June 22, 1825. [25—6t

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE

LEAVES the Union Hotel, No. 244 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, every morning during the heat of the weather, at half past 6 o'clock.—The wagon will dine at Wm. Rogers's Boarding School Inn, Kimberton, and proceed to the Springs in the afternoon, or in the evening as may suit themselves.

Returning, will leave the Springs at 11 o'clock A. M. dine with the Stage company at Rogers's, and arrive in Philadelphia in the evening—except when a number of passengers who engage the stage, prefer an earlier hour so as to dine in Philadelphia.

Careful drivers and excellent horses with changes on the road every ten miles are provided, and every attention will be given to accommodate passengers.

☞All baggage at the risk of the owners.

J. VANBUSKIRK,

Agent in Philadelphia, for the Proprietors.

June 21st, 1825. [25—tf*

Chaise Lining and Bag Hides.

THE Subscribers intends keeping constantly on hand, of his own Manufacture, CHAISE HIDES of a superior quality, and will warrant them not too gum.

Also, Lining and Bag Hides, Upper and Sole Leather, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, at No. 251 North Second street, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended. JOHN LIPPINCOTT.

June 25—tf

NEW SPECULATION.

NEW Coats and pantaloons given for old ones—for further particulars enquire at No. 116 North Fifth st. above Race. JOHN MOSS.

may 7—3m*

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

June 4—3m JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

To be drawn this Month.

THE WHOLE IN ONE DAY,

By the improved mode of drawing, secured by Letters Patent under the seal of the United States.

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND—No. 5.

The whole to be completed in ONE DAY, and will positively take place in the City of BALTIMORE, on the 27th of July.

HIGHEST PRIZE 40,000.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$40,000	is	40,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	10,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	5,000	is	5,000 Dollars.
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000 Dollars.
50 Prizes of	50	is	2,500 Dollars.
200 Prizes of	20	is	4,000 Dollars.
250 Prizes of	10	is	2,500 Dollars.
500 Prizes of	6	is	3,000 Dollars.
20,000 Prizes of	4	is	80,000 Dollars.
21,043 Prizes.			160,000 Dollars.

40,000 Tickets

And One Blank to a Prize.

The Brilliancy of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the trifling risk incurred, (there not being one blank to a prize) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole Tickets,	$25